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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

R. P. ROSS, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873. NO. 307.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CASTELAR'S CONDITIONS—THE CORTES ACCEPT.

MADRID, September 6.—In the session of the Cortes to-day Senor Castelar further demanded, as the conditions upon which he would accept office, that he be empowered to increase the army, purchase 500,000 rifles, organize the militia and impose a forced loan, or be furnished the means by which he can obtain five hundred million reals to meet the expenses of the war against the Carlists and internal insurgents. He also demanded authority to suspend the constitutional guarantees and deprive the Ayuntamientos of powers they now exercise when, in his judgment, such measures become necessary. The Cortes unanimously voted to confer all the powers demanded. The Deputies from the Island of Porto Rico, with the exception of Senor Cambelen, supported the candidacy of Castelar for the Presidency. Senor Martos has arrived in Madrid.

THREATENED ELECTION OF CASTELAR—HIS APPOINTMENTS.

MADRID, September 7.—The election of Senor Castelar is considered certain. He is looked upon in the Cortes as the saviour of the country. On according to power he will probably appoint Dom Espartero generalissimo of the armies of Spain, Marshal Serrano commander-in-chief of the forces in the North operating against the Carlists, and General Concha Captain General of Catalonia. The garrison of Bergen, besieged by Carlists, threaten to evacuate the town unless supplies arrive soon.

SENOR CASTELAR ELECTED PRESIDENT.

MADRID, September 7.—"Evening."—The Cortes today elected Senor Castelar President. He received 125 votes against 67 for Senor Pi Y. Margall. Marshal Serrano has arrived in Madrid. The leaders of the insurrection in Cartagena have sent a communication to Admiral Yevverton, protesting against the sending of the Spanish frigates to Gibraltar.

France.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

PARIS, September 7.—The French government has received a notification from Berlin that France, having fulfilled all her engagements, the occupation of her territory by the German troops is largely ended. The evacuation of Verdun by the Germans has begun.

Germany.

AN AMERICAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

BERLIN, September 6.—The statement which appeared in an American newspaper that Germany intends purchasing Lower California from Mexico is without foundation.

Marine News.

CARDIFF, September 6.—The steamship Pembroke, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—The steamers Algeria and Alsbia, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 6, 2 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PARIS, September 6.—Rentes 58 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 6.—5-20s of '62, 91⅝.

LIVERPOOL, September 6.—Cotton strong at 8¾d sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. Cheese 61s. Refined petroleum, 14d. Clover seed, 40s@2s. Other articles unchanged.

CRIMES.

A Father's Vengeance Upon the Destroyer of his Daughter's Honor.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MUSKEGON, MICH., September 6, 1873.

At about 12 o'clock to-day Peter Jeannett, the father of the little girl who was outraged on Monday night by James D. Canivan, went to the county jail and asked permission from the Sheriff to see the prisoner. The permission was given, and Mr. Jeannett stepped to the door of the cell where the wretch was confined. As soon as he could get a clear view of him in the dim light, Mr. Jeannett drew a pistol from his cap and shot Canivan, the ball taking effect in the mouth and passing backward and downward through the head and neck. The wounded man fell, and as we are sending this, the scoundrel is dying. No blame can be attached to the Sheriff in this matter. Mr. Jeannett had been before Justice Hoyt and entered a complaint against Canivan, but claimed that he wished to see the man before making the affidavit. When he went to the jail the Sheriff searched his person for weapons, but found none. When they approached the door, Canivan came up to it and Jeannett turned partly around, took off his cap, took the revolver from it, turned and fired before the Sheriff had time to even look to see what he was doing. Jeannett was brought immediately before Justice Hoyt and admitted to bail in $2,000, with two good citizens' names upon the bond. Had Mr. Jeannett failed in this undertaking, the mob which was organized to-day would have been successful to-night.

Meigs County, Ohio, Fair—Ticket Office Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, OHIO, September 6, 1873.

The Meigs County Fair closed to-day with a very large attendance. Everything has passed off in good style until about two P. M., when the roughs made a rush for the ticket office on the ground and succeeded in getting away with about forty-five dollars.

Murderous Assault at Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, September 7, 1873.

A young man, named Davis Compton, made a murderous assault with a knife upon a man named Kugh last night, gashing him in five or six places, so that there are but slight hopes of his life. The two had a business misunderstanding.

Railroad Employes Arrested for Causing an Accident.

DETROIT, September 6.—The Coroner's jury at Mohr, in the Michigan and Detroit Railroad disaster, fined Wm. Brown, brakeman on express train, criminally guilty of disobeying the orders of conductor Knoll to go back farther to warn the freight train. They also find conductor Sheeran, engineer Schmidt, brakeman Cotney and Law of the freight train guilty of criminal negligence, the engineer for running at a grade of speed than the rules of the company allow, the conductor for not having the brakemen at their posts, and the brakeman for not being at their posts. The men are all in custody except BROWN, who is in Canada.

Murder and a Fair.

STURGEON, MISSOURI, September 6.—Immediately after the close of the fair to-day an altercation took place between John W. Hall and Jas. Wright, in which Hall was instantly killed by a pistol ball through the heart. Both were drunk. Wright is recently from Kentucky, where it is said he killed a man. He mounted a horse after the shooting and escaped to the woods, though hotly pursued by a party of citizens.

CASUALTIES.

Injured While Coupling Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, O., September 6, 1873.

C. R. Ross, a brakeman on the C. C. C. & I. Railroad, and whose home is Dayton, was badly crushed while uncoupling cars at this place this morning. His injuries are not fatal.

Child Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, O., September 6.—Yesterday afternoon some children playing in the barn of John Hazard, about four miles from this city, set it on fire, and a little boy four years of age, son of Mr. Hazard, perished in the flames.

Collision on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—A collision occurred on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at eleven o'clock this morning, between a regular freight and a wild train, burning seven cars of refined oil. One man, name unknown, was killed and consumed in the wreck.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Fort Wayne, Ind., dispatch of Saturday says: In Adams county (Ind.), a few nights ago, a negro lost settled there was driven from the house at night and the house burned, also, that the barn of Nicholas Barger, in Adams county was burned by incendiary day before yesterday and an attempt made at the same time to fire his dwelling. Loss of barn with contents $6,000.

A London letter says Mr. Motley's convalescence continues to show none but favorable symptoms. He has returned to London from his visit to Terrston Tower, who left nothing undone to make his sojourn stay delightful. Lord and Lady Granville were of the party when Motley quitted the town. He was still so weak that he had to be carried to his carriage. He goes to Worsworth Castle, in Cumberland, on a visit to Mr. Hevard, brother of the Earl of Carlisle. His family is accompanying him. From Wordsworth Castle Mr. Motley will go to Scotland, visiting Sir William Sterling Maxwell at Keir, and perhaps accepting some other invitations.

The Athletic base ball club of Washingtonns, in Saturday, at Philadelphia, by a score of 14 to 2.

The latest guess on the Massachusetts gubernatorial question is made at Butler's headquarters in Boston, and is as follows: Butler 316; Washburn 93.

Parties from Murphysboro, Jackson county, Illinois, report eight deaths there on Thursday from cholera, and eight new cases. Among the members of one family, named Griffith, near Jonesboro, Union county, died from the same disease. It appears to be spreading rough the low grounds west of the Illinois Central Railroad, near the Mississippi river.

Professor James Strong, of Drew Seminary, and chief of the Oriental Topographical Corps, is organizing an expedition for visiting Egypt, Asia Minor and Palestine, which will start about Christmas.

Great anxiety is felt regarding the yellow fever in Galveston and Shreveport. Private telegrams state that Houston has quarantined Galveston, thereby stopping all through travel.

The steamships Partnia and Baltic from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

There were six cases of cholera in St. Louis last week.

The cholera is raging in Hungary. In some villages of the Theiss district and Banat, the deaths re ntly per cent. of the population.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that the Mexican Minister Foster has invited the Mexican government to participate in the Centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, and that the President has accepted the invitation, and assured the minister that Mexico will make great efforts to be worthily represented on the occasion mentioned.

THE Conservatory of Music, 29 and 31 Fifth avenue, begins its Early Fall Term this week with the remarkable number of nearly 200 students, on its rolls. The excellence of system, and of its professors, in giving the most complete instruction, and the number of students is its best satisfaction, and the strongest recommendation. We are informed that the coming very rapidly. We are informed that the recitation rooms of the Conservatory will be pleased to receive visitors at their finely fitted rooms, 29 and 31 Fifth avenue, at all times.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Fourth Day's Session of the Erie Conference—Proposition to Enlarge the Districts—Ordinations Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., September 7, 1873.

The Conference opened Saturday with religious services by A. J. Merchant. Dr. Rust, Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society and Dr. Kynett, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, were introduced. The Presiding Elder of the ten districts composing the conference, made his report, when the characters of all effective elders in the various districts were passed favorably. The question which appears to excite greater interest than any other, was not introduced, in the shape of a resolution to enlarge the districts, the effect of which will be to reduce the number of Presiding Elders from ten to five. The proposition was ably defended by A. S. Dobbs and D. C. Osborne, and opposed by J. Flower, O. L. Mead, N. Norton and D. M. Stever. Without coming to any decision the Conference made it the special order for Monday morning at nine o'clock, when the strongest men in the conference will be heard from.

Methodist preachers seem to understand how to have a deliberative body, and do their work in a strictly parliamentary manner.

Sixteen ministers were to-day ordained deacons and eight elders by Bishop Haven. The ceremony was interesting and impressive. All the churches in town are open and filled with attentive audiences.

Details of the Third Day's Session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., FRIDAY, September 5, 1873.

The Conference assembled at 8 A. M., and was opened with religious services by Rev. E. S. Gillett, Bishop Havens in the chair.

The Bishop presented a report in reference to the fund for the support of the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. A motion was made asking Bishop Haven to deliver a lecture on Mexico this evening.

DEACON'S ORDERS.

The following were elected to Deacon's orders, viz: Samuel Collier, George P. Preston, J. L. Stratton, C. R. Watters, W. H. Zellers, D. S. Snyder, Philo Bowdish and W. Martin. The Deacons of the second class were examined and passed, viz: S. Tichtler, J. Swaney, J. Curry, W. H. Holmes, J. A. Hume, J. W. Crawford, E. M. Kerrick, J. S. Card, J. B. Leedom, J. L. Mahin, J. W. Waters, A. R. Rich, G. W. Anderson and J. D. Darling.

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARY.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, addressed the Conference in a speech, full of solid facts and information, useful and indeed necessary to be known by the ministers. These were enforced and his statements confirmed in a few eaimest and impressive words by the Bishop. Dr. Reid is a very fine speaker; his full, sonorous voice and evident interest in his work indicate him as well adapted to the position to which the church has called him.

FULL CONNECTION.

The class to be received into full connection was called within the bar, and the usual disciplinary questions were propounded by the Bishop, accompanied with remarks in his own peculiar and inimitable manner. The Bishop was in no haste, but took time to utter words of sound judgment and good sense, without affectation of oratory, but in all simplicity and directness, yet with pathos; gave advice and counsel admirable in themselves and perfect in their adaptedness to the peculiar circumstances and emergencies of the present day. The Bishop does not seem to think that either wealth, or political office or preferment are of much value to a minister; and would encourage a man to be outspoken and fearless in denouncing evils of every kind, whether in parties or elsewhere, he would give discouragement to a preacher from allying himself forward for office or candidating for any party.

Resolutions with regard to the recognition of "God and Christ" in the National Constitution were presented, and were referred to a committee.

After the usual notices, Conference adjourned.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Presided over by Rev. G. W. Clarke, D. D., was held on Thursday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. M. C. Harris, of Pittsburgh Conference, appointed to the mission in Japan, and by Dr. J. M. Reid. The address of Dr. Reid was full of interest and encouragement for the cause of missions, and his enlogistic remarks with reference to opposition Wm. Taylor were exceedingly well timed and wisely uttered. It may be of interest to learn from Dr. R. that the mission in India is increasing in numbers and influence with wonderful rapidity; that there are in that country 250,000 native Christians and that the Christian population of India raised for religious uses last year $45,000 in gold, and that some of the missionaries among whom may be named Wm. Taylor and Dr. James M. Thoburn, of Cincinnati, Methodist Episcopacy, have declined pay from the missionary society, and boldly thrown themselves upon the people for support. These things indicate in true colors the final supremacy for Christianity, the only religion in our world aggressive and progressive in its character.

The influx of strangers and visitors continues and our excellent host of the Franklin House finds his ingenuity and accommodating disposition somewhat taxed, to make room for the guests who come for entertainment. His tables, however, are always laden with the best, and not withstanding the crowds, all find their wants supplied with promptness and pleasant cheer.

POLITICAL.

State.

CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The first meeting of the committee takes place Thursday afternoon, at the Logan House, Altoona.

Massachusetts.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE BUTLER-WASHBURN CONTEST FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDACY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 7.—The Springfield *Republican* has now returns from 242 cities, or nearly three quarters of the whole number, to the Worcester Convention, divided as follows: Washburn 394, Butler 319, doubtful and not counted 29. There are 339 delegates yet to be elected, of whom 45 come from four western counties, 54 from Worcester county and 240 from the eastern part of the State. 62 each from Essex and Middlesex counties, the former of which is one of Butler's strongholds. Of 161 delegates to come from the western part of the State, the *Republican* estimates that Washburn will have nearly three-fourths, and of the remaining 258 about 125. As Washburn has now a clear majority of 46, giving Butler every doubtful vote, he would clearly considers him sure of 169 majority in the Convention, but it is quite likely to be 150 and may rise to the only route, 175, or an increase of 19 upon the great distance, to transport a large and valuable portion of their productions by railroad at profitable rates; and thereby also enabling the manufacturers of the East to send their heavy machinery and other similar manufactures to the Pacific coast and its adjacent Territories by means of the same internal highways.

4. Because such improvements would be almost wholly within United States territory, or through the territory of a friendly people using the same and language and a similarity of habits and customs, and in whose prosperity the interest of American citizens will be likewise greatly improved by an interchange in the trade and commerce and the free flow of navigation upon each other's navigable lakes and rivers.

SOLVING THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE PROBLEM.

Thus, in fact, tending to every useful end and purpose of commerce, and practically solving the problem of a northwest passage, and being of greater advantage in every possible aspect and contingency to the people of the United States generally than one or all of the canals projected across the Isthmus of Darien, Panama and Tehuantepec and through Central America by Nicaragua, although however beneficial the construction of such a canal or canals might be to the ocean commerce of the United States and all other maritime people.

5. And also for the great benefits which the construction of some of these works would confer by affording irrigation to a vast, but now arid section of territory, rich, however, in minerals, but at present poor in the means of affording subsistence, from the well ascertained fact that by irrigation their arid soil is capable of affording large returns to the industrious cultivator.

6. The immense and incalculable healthy impetus which such improvements would give to trade and commerce and all mining and agricultural pursuits from Behring's Straits to the borders of Mexico; not a sporadic inflation, but a real and solid basis for an assured prosperity, and a satisfactory remuneration for labor and industry in valuable productions, thereby also adding to the capital of the country; in fact nearly doubling the productive capacity within the United States.

7. And because the greatness of the projected works a long period of time must of necessity elapse before their completion, therefore their construction should be commenced at least during the present session.

8. The inducements for the people of the United States to make the necessary outlay for the construction of these works are, besides those above referred to:

1. The general prosperity and public weal.

2. The additional revenue to be derived from the increased consumption of taxable goods.

3. The increased value which it would give to the public domain by

4. The sale of town lots adjacent to the canals and since water navigation.

5. The perpetual rents of the water power to pay for their construction and keeping in repair.

6. The opening of the great territory of Alaska for settlement by a hardy and industrious class of farmers, mechanics, miners and fishermen.

The appropriations to be made by Congress annually upon estimates approved by the Secretary of War, payable in the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1873.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The following appointments were made to-day: John W. McClanahan, Mark Moses, David Story and Geo. Taylor, Commissioners for the Fifth district of Illinois; Samuel Lemon gauger for the Fifth District of Illinois.

CANON COOKE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is said that, anticipating the resignation of Governor Cooke, the President has tendered that position to Edward Beale, a native of Washington, who is known in connection with the construction of wagon roads to California.

DELINQUENT COLLECTOR.

Charles A. Ramsburg, Deputy Collector of Taxes for the District of Columbia, was arrested to-day on an information by Collector Slater charging him with receiving money on account of taxes in Washington for which he has failed to account. It is supposed that the defalcation will be from $10,000 to $15,000. He admits that he collected the money, and gave as an excuse that he had used it in order to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment and with the expectation of being able to replace it.

The Toronto Paces of Saturday—Coulter and Morris, of Pittsburgh, Take the Money.

TORONTO, September 6.—The water in the bay was again too humpy to permit the rowing races to come off this morning, but at 5.30 P. M. the gun was fired as the competitors in the race for professional single sculls, distance two miles, got away. The first prize was $200, second $50. The contestants were Henry Morris, of Pittsburgh, and Coulter, of Pittsburgh; Tom Lowden and Bob Berry, of Toronto. Coulter won by two lengths; Morris second.

Lecture by a Lady at West Alexander.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., September 6, 1873.

Last evening Miss S. J. McHolen, the well known female lecturer of Wheeling, W. Va., delivered an interesting lecture in the United Presbyterian Church at this place. The subject, "Which," was thoroughly discoursed to a large audience.

Inducements Offered.

For cash and to prompt men, on sugars, fish, flour and all other goods at the Checkered Front, T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Important Meeting at Cumberland.

Our Naval Commissioner in Europe

His Interesting Report Nearly Ready

Louisville and Portland Canal.

A Defaulting District Collector.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1873.

Information received here shows that the meeting of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at Cumberland, on Wednesday, September 10th, will be one of the most important held since the opening of the canal, nearly half a century ago. One of the directors states that he has received a number of letters on the subject from persons interested in the work. The whole subject of the extension of the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio will be discussed. This interest is not confined to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, but extends to those of Western Maryland. The success of artificial water routes in certain classes of freights is best illustrated in the Erie Canal. It is now a subject of discussion whether or not to make that road free, paying only a nominal toll. The business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is annually increasing. In 1872 it was over nine hundred thousand tons, with a net revenue of $263,781 20.

The Naval Commissioner.

The printing of the report of Commander Simpson, Naval Commissioner to Europe, is now nearly completed at the government printing office, and will make two volumes. The report contains a large amount of scientific and practical information respecting the fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, gunboats, steam engines and machinery in all parts of the principal public and private establishments in Europe.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds it impracticable to consummate the transfer of the Louisville and Portland Canal from its present owners to the United States, in compliance with the act of Congress based upon the terms specified in the act passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. The government of the United States is required to pay all liabilities, but as the bonds do not matter for some years, it will require additional legislation before these conditions can be complied with.

Trans-Continental Canal Navigation.

Among the various schemes submitted to the Senate Committee on inland routes to the seaboard, is the following comprehensive system of trans-continental canal navigation.

A project for improving the internal system of communication between the several States and Territories of the United States by means of a general and comprehensive system of inland water navigation for connecting the headwaters of the several navigable rivers flowing to the Atlantic ocean with those flowing into the Pacific ocean, as follows, viz:

1. By uniting the headwaters or tributaries of the Mississippi river with the red river of the North, and thence by the navigable lakes and rivers in the British territory to the Yukon and Mackenzie rivers or other navigable rivers of Alaska.

2. By uniting the headwaters of the Missouri river or its tributaries with the Columbia river, either entirely within our territory or by treaty stipulations with the British territory, whichever shall be ascertained to be the most feasible.

3. By uniting the Upper Missouri with the Great Salt Lake, and the latter, through the end of the Humboldt river, with the Sacramento valley.

4. By uniting the Colorado and Green rivers with the Great Salt Lake.

5. By uniting the headwaters of the Arkansas, Canadien and Red River of the South, with each other, and with the Missouri river, and the Colorado with the headwaters of the Trinity and Rio Grande rivers of Texas, and the Rio Grande with the Gila and Colorado rivers to the Gulf of California.

THE LAKES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE CANAL.

These works can be greatly aided by enlarging the capacities of the natural lakes in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California and Mexico, and also by the construction of artificial reservoirs in the great mountain valleys and basins of the several Territories, many of which are as yet unoccupied or sparsely settled, but where are located the great fountains and perennial springs that supply the rivers flowing both to the Atlantic and Pacific, and thereby also have the means of controlling, in a great measure, the flow of water thereto, and, by saving the vast surplus now wasted often in destructive floods and freshets, retain it in reservoirs to supply the river in dry seasons, so as to keep them in a navigable condition, and thus also provide means to assist the industrious cultivator in irrigating his lands. From the experience already existing local benefits will be conferred through means of irrigation in many of the Territories, as well as from the history of Egypt and the Nile for thousands of years, there is every reason to hope that what is now spoken of as the "American desert," can, by irrigation, be brought to be as productive as the exhaustless soil of Egypt, which, year after year, has been and is when covered by the fructifying waters of the Nile.

THE OBJECT OF CONSTRUCTING THESE CANALS.

1. For their general utility, as embodying parts of a system of internal means of navigations as would, in connection with the proposed Great Western canal, from the Tennessee river to the Coosa, the James river and Kanawha canal, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Erie canal, afford a complete system of internal navigation for all the States and Territories.

2. The benefits which they would confer by aiding in the interchange of all the various productions of the people of the United States in agricultural, mining and manufactures.

3. The reduction in the expense of transportation which this system of navigation would afford, enabling the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, California, and the adjacent Territories, to send their products to the market of the Eastern States, or Europe through the United States, instead of, as now, by the great voyage around Cape Horn, which is the only route, 15,000 miles in length, and thereby also

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

Full Particulars—An Intimate Friend Confesses Herself the Murderess—The Murdered Young Lady On Her Way to Visit a Friend in Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The facts developed in the Williamsburg murder case appear to be as follows: Miss Hamill, whose charred remains were found with a cord about the neck, was the most intimate friend of Mrs. Merrigon, who, it is believed, murdered her for her money and jewelry. Miss Hamill and Mrs. Merrigon were schoolmates in Ursaline Convent, at Morisania, New York, and were inseparable companions. Their intimacy continued after they left the Convent, and Miss Hamill was a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. Merrigor, and on these occasions always took some valuable token as a gift to her friend. Last Tuesday afternoon Miss Hamill appeared at the door of Mrs. Merrigon's house and asked admittance. She was dressed in black silk, wore a handsome pair of diamond ear rings with brooch and massive Chatelaine gold chain. She was admitted and passed up stairs to Mrs Merrigon's apartments, and from that hour the unfortunate young lady was never seen until her charred and mutilated remains were found amid the wreck of the half burned house. James Hamill, one of the brothers of the murdered woman, said his sister was in different circumstances, was owner of a large number of houses in East Tenth street, New York, and always had a large amount of money in her possession. Her income from these houses is stated to have been about $2,000 a month. Her rents were generally collected on the first of the month. Last Tuesday was the second of the month, and it is not at all unlikely that Miss Hamill had a large sum of money in her purse when assailed by violent hands. The gold watch, chain and jewelry of Miss Hamill are still missing. Late last evening Mrs. Merrigon made a full confession. The police refused to give reporters any information in regard to the but it was ascertained that she said she murdered Miss Hamill on Tuesday night by strangling her with a clothesline. This she did in the absence of her husband, fearing that he would recognize her. She then hid the dead body, she stowed it away between the bed tick and the slats. When Merrigon returned home that night she induced him to remain out of the room, and on Thursday night, for the purpose of destroying the evidence of her guilt, she set fire to the place.

Miss Hamill, after completing her education, took the veil and was known as Sister Augusta. At the expiration of four years she was in some way released from her vows. On Monday she had received a letter from a sister Augusta, belonging to some order in Pittsburgh, containing a *souvenir* and inviting her to go there on a visit. When she left the house on Tuesday she remarked that she was going to Tenth street to collect some rents, and would then proceed to Pittsburgh. It is presumed she went to bid her friend Mrs. Merrigon good bye before starting for the West. The husband of Mrs. Merrigon is believed to be guiltless.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1873.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Captain Kennedy has found Mrs. Irving, wife of John T. Irving, the self-confessed murderer of Nathan. The police are reticent and merely admit that they have the wife under surveillance.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the American Public Health Association is changed from Providence in September to this city in November.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1873.

FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENSES.

John W. Adams was held to-day for trial on a charge of attempting to obtain money from R. & F. Corbin by presenting them with a letter purporting to be signed by Fahnestock & Murray, of Pittsburgh.

IRREGULARITIES OF NEWARK OFFICIALS.

The greatest excitement prevailed yesterday in Newark, N. J., between the associating the fact that some of the gentlemen composing these crews receiver of Taxes Broadwell had, in the last thirteen had not rowed for some months, the race drew to days, appropriated $4,300 of the city money to his the banks of the river an unusually large crowd of own use. Hostile parties in other departments of the city government are hinted at, and it is feared the city has been systematically defrauded by the ring who, it is said, will both be beat be sent out on an investigation, except such as it can control.

DEATH IN HELL GATE.

The tug boat Vixen, Captain Daniel Perkins, was run into by the steamer Granite State in Hell Gate at one o'clock this morning and cut in two. Captain Perkins and one of the firemen were picked up by another boat and landed, when he was found to be seriously injured.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire at West Newton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, September 7, 1873.

This morning about half past two o'clock O. S Culp's livery stable caught fire from a passing locomotive. The fire spread rapidly to P. J. Rolland's and Dr. Van Kirk's stables and John Neth's dwelling. Mr. Culp lost ten horses and his carriages, wagons and harness. Mr. Rolland's contents consisted of saving two horses carriages and harness. Dr. Van Kirk's loss is light. Mr. Neth saved some of his household goods. The total loss is estimated at eight or ten thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Thirteen Buildings Destroyed.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 7.—A fire broke out at three o'clock this morning, destroying nearly one square of frame buildings, known as the Dean, bounded by Franklin, Pine and Diamond streets, embracing thirteen in all destroyed. The total loss amounts to $50,000; insurance, $25,000, distributed through the various companies. The origin of the fire has been traced to no satisfactory or definite cause.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Property in Havana.

HAVANA, September 7.—Last night a square of buildings, known as the Plaza Vapor, was reduced to ashes. The fire broke out simultaneously in the four corners of the square, and is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The loss is estimated at over $8,000,000. It is reported that twenty persons lost their lives. The scenes in the burning square were exciting and terrible. Parents threw their children from the balconies to save them from the flames.

Elevator Burnt.

CHICAGO, September 7.—At about three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Manufacturers' corner Canal and Kinsie streets, and soon completely destroyed the entire building. The elevator was one of the oldest in the city and was owned by Jesse Hoyt & Co., of New York, who bought it a few days ago at public sale on foreclosure of a mortgage held by them on it and on other elevators of Munn & Scott. The property is said to have cost $100,000, but this is regarded as more than its value. There were 120,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of oats in the elevator. The value of which was about $60,000. The grain was all insured. The building was insured for $30,000, which is about half of its value.

Destructive Fire in Mexico, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—The *Democrat* has a special from MEXICO, MO., stating that a fire there last night destroyed six brick and six frame stores, and two dwellings, comprising a large portion of the business part of the city. Loss $6,500; insurance $3,000.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1873.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England cloudy weather, with areas of light rain, and southeast to southwest winds will prevail to-night, the latter shifting to westerly and northerly on Monday with clearing weather.

For the Middle States on Monday westerly to northerly winds and clear or clearing cool weather. For the Lake region and southward to the Ohio valley and Tennessee, light to fresh winds and generally clear, cool weather. For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather and rain areas. For the Northwest diminishing pressure and winds shifting southerly. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi northerly to easterly winds, generally cloudy weather and rain areas.

THE REUNION.

Meeting of the Army of the Cumberland—Preparations for the Reception.

This evening the Executive Committee having in charge the preparation of the arrangements for the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in this city on the 17th and 18th of September, met at Odeon hall. Many were present from abroad. As will be seen below, it is intended to give the soldiers a grand reception, and to this end the co-operation of citizens generally is invited. The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, September 6, 1873.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: On the 17th of this month the President of the United States and many prominent civil and military officers will visit our city and remain two or three days.

Believing that we, as citizens, should pay some attention to the distinguished visitors, and desiring some measures to have them escorted through our vast manufacturing establishments, we respectfully request that you issue a call for a meeting of citizens to be held at Yours respectfully,

BY MANY CITIZENS.

[Signed]

A CALL ISSUED.

PITTSBURGH, September 6, 1873.

In compliance with the foregoing request, I hereby call upon all citizens desirous of extending the hospitality of the city to the Chief Magistrate of the nation and others, distinguished in military and civil life, to assemble in the Common Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, on Thursday evening, September 8th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for their reception, and for showing them proper attention during their stay.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

Strike of the Glass Operators.

The *Labor Tribune* contains the following in reference to the reduction of prices of labor in the glass manufactories:

From Zanesville, Ohio, our correspondent writes that the proposed reduction in the wages of glass blowers and all other classes of labor about glass houses meets with no opposition. The proposition has been pending for eight days when the Pittsburgh reduction was heard of, and when it was announced, a meeting of the men was called and they resolved to stand against any reduction until the W. G. B. Union shall take action upon it. The fires were pulled out, and all the shops stand. The men are good spirits, and will sustain the decision of the Union. One firm, Knox, Sim & Co., of Pittsburgh, have broken away from the late reduced schedule, and are going to pay last year's rates. Wheeling and Bellaire works have begun their work at old rates, until the question of wages is decided. The Pittsburgh Union will not submit under a year's strike to the proposed reduction.

The window glass blowers, gatherers, flatteners, cutters and master teasers are forming themselves into a Protective Union at all the glass works west of Pittsburgh. Their object is to create a sinking fund to meet all emergencies, and to aid the widows and orphans, as well as disabled workmen of their craft.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO MERCHANT TAILORS.

Selling Out of Stein Bros'. Immense Stock of Fresh Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, Lease, Fixtures, &c., &c.

It is rarely, if ever, that we call attention to a house when the proprietors are about to close up business. The well known house to which we direct the particular attention of our readers this morning, was established as long ago as 1862 by Messrs. Stein Brothers. Since that time they have been eminently successful, doing a business, as the Internal Revenue books will show, of from $400,000 to $700,000 per annum, and averaging about $500,000 per annum. Having been entirely successful, they now propose to retire from the business, and in order to dispose of their immense superb stock of clothing, piece goods and tailors' trimmings regardless of cost, they invite every one interested to visit their handsome three story warehouse and manufactory, 56 and 60 Wood street, and inspect their goods before purchasing elsewhere. We know of no better opportunity for our merchant tailors and clothing merchants, both in the city and country, who are about to buy a fall or winter stock, than for them to call, without delay, and make their selections from the Messrs. Stein Brothers. Upon the first floor of their establishment can be seen the most complete lines of imported and domestic goods to be found in the city of Pittsburgh, both as to variety, quality and quantity. The attendants never seem to tire in displaying their fabrics to visitors, no matter whether they make a sale or not. Upon the second floor their stock of Tailors' Trimmings, and like the stock on the floor beneath, cannot be excelled either in quality or quantity. Immediately above this is devoted exclusively for their ready made clothing, which is cut and made with so much exactness that a coat, pants and vest obtained from this house will fit any person. Here can also be seen busy operators actively plying the needle, shears, &c., and rapidly turning out the clothing with which this house is stocked. This opportunity will, without doubt, be seized upon by all who want to speculate with profit, and thereby become rich. The stock of goods above mentioned are all fresh, and are valued as $700,000. This sale is positive, and must be made within the next sixty days, regardless of cost. Empodied in this sale the Messrs. Stein Brothers offer the lease for both stores for sale, besides the fixtures which are complete. Remember the numbers, 56 and 60 Wood street, and give the Messrs. Stein Brothers a visit.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Church Welcome. by W. O. Perkins.

The best sacred music book ever published, whether for use in *Choirs, Classes* or *Conventions*. It contains full collections of hymn-tunes, anthems and chants—all new, fresh and beautiful. Also a complete course of elementary and rudimental instruction in vocal music.

Mr. Perkins is the latest and most successful composer of church music, and his CHURCH WELCOME is bound to supplant all other church books now in use. Choristers and professors of vocal music will receive a sample copy of

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1873.

"The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Wisconsin have united in a call for a State Convention, and have placed themselves on a common platform."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

And they will be buried in a common grave.

The afflicted Titusville *Courier* has our profoundest sympathy. "Political platforms," it mournfully exclaims, "are a humbug." The *Courier* had just risen from a thoughtful consideration of the Wilkesbarre declaration of "principles."

The Virginia Democracy prates sickeningly of the "superior intelligence" of its members over those of the Republican party in the same State. Virginia Democracy resembles that useful vegetable, the potato. The only valuable part of it is underground.

It costs *fifty-two millions* a year to run the government of the Democratic city of New York—more than enough to pay the State debt of Pennsylvania twice over. Democratic mismanagement must be a peculiar luxury to the New Yorkers, or they would not hang on to it as they do; but it is a very costly one.

Attention is directed to an article on the American iron trade, elsewhere published from the Philadelphia *North American*, as also to certain valuable statistics concerning the same important industry; both of which will be found of particular interest in connection with the present unprecedented rate of development of our material resources and manufacturing greatness.

The money market out West, just now, is closely watched, as governing largely the course of speculation in Wall street, throughout the autumn. New York banks are sending considerable amounts of currency thither, and the outflow will probably continue until the crops are moved. If means are not resorted to in New York to make money artificially scarce, there is every reason to look for a comfortable market, as well as a steady movement in trade, from now till the approach of winter.

Japan and Peru are among the first governments to follow the precedent established by the United States and Great Britain in the Geneva arbitration. A grave dispute having arisen between the former countries, growing out of the action of the Japanese government in the case of the Peruvian coolie ship Maria Luz, which, with a large number of Chinese coolies on board, was taken into one of the ports of Japan, the high contesting parties have at last decided to submit the case to an arbitrator, and the Emperor of Russia has been selected as umpire. This is the serious trouble is in a fair way to be settled amicably.

The English papers have begun to discuss the Catholic pilgrimage movement, with which they do not seem at all pleased. That country is Protestant to the back-bone, and although 'tolerant' of everything but skepticism, does not at all like the notion of sending an English detachment to reinforce the clerical movement in France. How unpopular the movement is may be inferred from the fact that popular sympathies are actually for the French Republic; heretofore a thing dreaded and disliked, and not now liked for itself, but because the sole choice seems to be between the establishment of the Republic and the political ascendency of the priests.

The world moves. Even that antiquated mummy, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, begins to feel the quickening impulsion. It says:

"There are some things which the people may rightfully demand in the name of the bloody battlefields and of the soldiers' graves."

Quite true. And among them is this: that the Democratic party of Ohio, which invented Copperheadism—fastened the worst odium of opposing the war, by aiding secession, on the Democracy of the country at large—nailed the traitorous peace-plank to the Chicago platform and originated the repudiation heresy, shall not now be permitted to reverse the popular verdict which condemned it to lasting defeat and disgrace.

Quarrels among rogues generally inure to the advantage of honest people. The New York Democracy having decided in their State Committee to travel alone in the coming State Convention, overtures are making by the leaders of the Liberal Republicans and the so-called Apollo Hall faction for a junction of forces as against Tammany Hall, to punish it for giving them the cold shoulder. They claim to be able to poll thirty thousand votes in New York city, and at least ten thousand in Brooklyn—and this, they contend, will be sufficient to defeat any ticket Tammany may put in the field. Dissensions like these can have but one result, and that is to keep the State in the hands of the Republicans.

The most thoroughly Democratic city in the United States is New York; and under Democratic rule, it was the most corrupt. The Democratic majority there, in 1868 was 50,000, and the corruption of its officials corresponded, in magnitude, to the Democratic majority. Brooklyn, its sister city, is also Democratic. It gave 60,000 majority, and there we find corruption as prevalent as in New York. Every city officer is tainted with suspicion; and those who have not yet been proven to be corrupt are trying to shield those against whom the proof is clear. And yet these are the fellows who are continually singing out that the Republicans are corrupt, and that if the Democrats had the power they would work a reformation both in State and Nation!

Of course it is more or less hard to forget such an overwhelming overthrow of its cherished hopes as the *Post* endured in the Gubernatorial election of last year. One would have thought, however, that the stinging rebuke then administered to that journal by the merchants and business men of Pittsburgh, would certainly have had the effect of restraining it into comparatively decent behavior in discussing State politics and the opposing political parties and candidates. Yet the teachings of experience would seem to have been wholly wasted upon that sheet, which is again beginning to indulge in its old-time sneering imputations on the political honesty and straightforwardness of this intelligent and influential class of our fellow-citizens. If the *Post* can afford to fight the campaign out on such a line, of course we have no objection; but it won't pay.

Relative to the foreign breadstuff demand, the indications are that it will be heavier than was expected. The English, German and French harvests are all reported to be deficient; while, according to an Odessa paper published in the great grain-growing region of Russia, the wheat in many places has been actually burnt up, and will not yield more than enough to pay the cost of sowing. Streams and wells have become exhausted over a wide tract of country, and cattle are selling very cheap because their owners cannot afford to feed them. The grain margin for export will therefore be considerably lessened, and the granaries of the United States must be resorted to in order to supply the deficiency. Fortunately, the condition of our leading crops is very satisfactory, and this prospective increased demand for breadstuffs will advantage our farmers correspondingly, and further tend to make the balance of trade favorable to our national interests.

The most practical reprobation of the salary steal, it cannot be denied, has come from a Democratic quarter. The Republicans have wasted some sentimental verbosity against it, but their opposition has in no instance that we can recall, gone further. But when the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in their State Convention, took one of their most prominent number (a Congressman) by the ear, and led him to a back seat, because of his connection with the grab iniquity, they emphasized, in a practical way, the deep detestation with which the Democracy as a party view that robbery of the people. The rebuked delegate was a gentleman of prominence in the party, and was pressed for renomination; but the grab allude to this case because of its peculiar significance as illustrating Democratic sentiment on the salary grab.—*Cincinnati Plain Dealer.*

The *Plain Dealer* entirely loses sight of a fact which quite knocks the bottom out of its handsomely constructed tub, namely: That while they "took one of their most prominent members (a Congressman) by the ear and led him to a back seat," there yet remained and took an active part in the proceedings of the Convention, a half dozen Democratic Congressmen who were fully as deep in the salary grab mire as was the ostracised member in the mud.

One of the principal industries of North Carolina, which is a Bourbon State, is the illicit manufacture of whisky. Acting under the orders of the United States Revenue authorities, a detachment of Federal troops recently destroyed a number of illicit distilleries in that State, and arrested the persons found operating them. There was no unnecessary or wanton destruction of property. The revenue officers who accompanied the expedition were particularly cautioned against doing anything which in any way could be made to appear as wrong or oppressive, and the Supervisor states that they obeyed the instructions literally. Yet these officers were arrested on a bench warrant issued by a Democratic judge, charging them with destroying property—for the purpose, doubtless, of affording contiguous Democratic law-breakers an opportunity of removing their stills and escaping capture and punishment. *Of course the general government will not suffer the matter to rest where it is*; but as an illustration of the patriotic alacrity which Bourbon officials in Bourbon States exhibit in aiding the constituted authorities to enforce the national laws, the affair is quite significant.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Though since the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Irish University bill, neither the telegraph nor correspondents have had much to say about either opinion or events in Ireland, Irishmen at home appear to have been all the time in their normal condition of vivacious activity. In fact, there is a manifest tendency among English newsmen to slight Hibernian politics, and to ignore them as much as possible until they become so important or so stormy as to compel attention. This tendency is especially apparent among British newsmen who cater for the foreign world. Perhaps the tendency is the outcome for a prevalent conviction that if an Irish affair, whether a project or a movement be really of some moment, it is pretty certain to be urged with not a little noisy commotion. It is certainly not easy to believe that many of the intelligent Irishmen who are at present agitating the subject of Home Rule entertain any lively hope of succeeding in their object.

According to Mr. Froude, American opinion is worth five hundred pieces of cannon to the Irish in their struggle with England for the recognition of what they believe to be their rights. There is probably no exaggeration in the estimate. During many years Irishmen hoped that the United States, with literal heavy guns, would some day, perhaps soon, aid them in gaining their independence, and England seriously dreaded the alliance as a likely result of either Irish insurrection or a war with America. And it is impossible to say how much the same fear had to do in reconciling Great Britain to the actual settlement of the Alabama difficulty. Certainly the settlement was not of the kind which English history warranted the nations to expect. There is still less chance of mistake in assuming that the same dread was no insignificant force in inspiring and carrying out those English reforms in Ireland for which the Prime Minister himself gave partial credit to the Fenian organization, which, however, owed its power to its American connections. At present, pacific relations between England and the United States rest on so broad and solid a foundation, and give such unmistakable signs of permanence, that Irishmen have ceased to anticipate their rupture. And no doubt this fact, the vanishing of the hope of American assistance, is not less influential than Mr. Gladstone's reforms in giving its mild character to the agitation for Home Rule. Ireland is apparently as far from being contented as ever. Neither the disestablishment of the English church, nor the improved administration of justice, nor the encouragement of Irish trade has even begun to reconcile the great Celtic or Catholic population of the island to English rule. But hopeless of its overthrow by their own force and with no prospect of American aid, they hope or profess to hope to succeed by peaceful means, by pursuing the policy of agitation recommended and practiced by O'Connell.

It is perhaps well for the country that it has so reasonable and legitimate a foundation on which to keep up political movement. In striving for one object the agitators may gain others. Of course England will never surrender her hold on Ireland in deference to the mere wishes of the people. Then the Protestants of Ireland, the richest and most enterprising part of the population, will resist Home Rule with desperation, and some very influential Catholic Celts also are equally hostile to the change. The Protestants know that under native rule ultramontane Popery would completely have its own will, and they would be subjected to intolerable oppression, and not a few of the Catholic Celts know that, if English power were withdrawn, an attempt would be made to rectify the results of history in a way which might deprive them of their possessions. Civil war of the most sanguinary and terrible character would be inevitable, a dozen or more chiefs or kings striving to regain the lands of their ancestors. But though England will not withdraw in consequence of the agitation, she may as the result of it be compelled to continue the career of reformation she has so prosperously begun. While great cities like Dublin, with nearly 300,000 inhabitants, like Cork, with nearly 100,000, and like Belfast, with nearly 200,000, have each only two representatives in Parliament, while many considerable towns are without representation, and fifty thousand registered voters elsewhere elect thirty-five members, there is plainly much work still to be done before the Irish can be fairly expected to be contented with English rule.

The recent settlement by arbitration of the long-standing difficulty between the masters and miners in the Cleveland (England) iron district, which for upwards of three months involved the virtual suspension of nearly the whole iron industry of the North of England, indicates, it is to be hoped, a gradual progress toward better feeling and more common sense, in relation to trade disputes, on the part of the workmen of that country; many of whom have, industrially speaking, for some time past been deliberately engaged in cutting their own throats. Capital versus labor is the great battle there to-day. Capital has had its hard pull. Labor has won many victories, and not content with what it has done, and not knowing how to use the victory, is damaging itself every day by the useless strikes promoted by professional agitators. Capital will stand a great deal, but labor is slowly driving it out of the country. Capital is not coy, but naturally turn to us. Labor will then, when too late, see its present folly. No doubt some reform of the evils which have grown out of the present labor system is needed. Workingmen everywhere, however, will do well to fight shy of the panaceas proposed by agitators who have no practical interest in labor. Co-operation is probably the best remedy for existing evils, and by co-operation we mean simply some common-sense system whereby the laborer is helped by small savings or a regular deduction from his wages to add the same to the capital of the manufactory, and acquire an interest in the business in proportion to the amount of his capital.

The annual State election in Maine takes place to-day. Governor, members of the Legislature and county officers are to be chosen. The canvass has been so quiet as to attract very little attention outside the State. The leading candidates for Governor are Nelson Dingley, editor of the Lewiston *Journal*, Republican, and Joseph Titcomb, Democrat, who was an active politician thirty or forty years ago. Then there are what are called "People's Reform Nominations" in some counties, and their advocates are running Joseph H. Williams, for Governor. The vote of Maine for President, last year, was: Grant, 61,426; Greeley, 29,087. In September last the vote for Governor was Perham, Republican, 71,917; Kimball, Democrat, 54,701. There was 135 Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The State has been in the hands of the Republicans for the last sixteen years, and they have given it an honest and cheap government, under which a good degree of prosperity has been enjoyed. Hence there is not the slightest doubt of the success of the Republican ticket, although the vote will in all probability be light, and the majority of last year considerably diminished.

No party has indulged so freely in the cry about "rings" as the Democratic party of Philadelphia; yet some forty or fifty prominent Democrats of that city recently formed a ring to control the Democratic nominations to all the city offices, publicly naming the men they desired to see nominated; and when the several Democratic Conventions met, each of the men whose nomination was thus dictated, was nominated unanimously. Any one of the Democrats of that city were not allowed to exercise any freedom of choice, or to put in a word for others whom they might have preferred; they were simply permitted to choose delegates to register the edicts of this Democratic "ring." It is none of our business, we suppose, if they choose to have rings put in their noses and be led about wherever their masters choose; but we may be suffered to express the opinion that the cry against "rings" comes with a very poor grace from a party which thus openly submits to be controlled by a despotic and self-appointed gang.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The following table of Subordinate Granges of the Grangers or Patrons of Husbandry is compiled from the latest reports on file in the secretary to the National Grange in Washington:

Alabama	29	New Jersey	3
Arkansas	35	New York	8
California	35	North Carolina	41
Georgia	56	Ohio	86
Illinois	505	Oregon	11
Indiana	279	Pennsylvania	11
Iowa	1,770	South Carolina	113
Kansas	412	Tennessee	66
Kentucky	1	Texas	3
Louisiana	1	Vermont	24
Massachusetts	1	Virginia	3
Michigan	1	West Virginia	3
Minnesota	332	Wisconsin	189
Mississippi	202	Colorado	9
Missouri	288	Dakota	11
Nebraska	305	Canada	8
Total			5,229

The New York *Evening Mail* presents the following plan for the prevention of railway slaughters: Let the States pass laws inflicting a fine of $25,000 for the killing of any passenger on a railway car, and $10,000 for each case of injury. This fine to be without reference to the actual blame of the company for the "accident." The Sheriff in the county where the "accident" occurs to be directed to seize the rolling stock of the road on which life is lost or passengers are injured, unless the company pays into the hands in trust the amount of the fine or fines, within forty-eight hours. With such a law, rigidly enforced, "accidents" would soon be as rare as a corporation with a soul.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The number of beggar children of New York city who were given a breath of pure country air during the summer just closed was 20,992. Of Pittsburgh none.

Granted that General Butler is something of a magician, yet how can he hope to succeed in his ambition unless he is able to make the "*Press to-change!*"

There is a great deal of counterfeit money in circulation. It almost keeps pace with counterfeit Democratic statesmanship.

The London *Cosmopolitan* would be pleased to see ex-Confederate Judah P. Benjamin Lord Chief Justice of England. The editor of that paper, a renegade American, would also be "pleased to see" Jeff. Davis in the seat of Grant, and the bonds of the defunct rebel Confederacy above par.

Nova Scotia papers state that the loss of so many colliers in the late storm, together with the damage to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia coal wharves, will cause an advance in the price of coals. It also reproduces a rumor that several of the largest coal companies in Cape Breton will soon amalgamate.

The Philadelphia *Press* is almost as great in literature as in politics. It prints Miss Elizabeth Lloyd's familiar poem, "Milton's Prayer of Patience," under the caption, "Old and Blind," and says: "The following sublime and affecting production was discovered among the remains of our great epic poet, and is published in a recent Oxford edition of Milton's works."

Burlington, Vermont, is a buz-y place. It has five steam saw mills, with a capacity of dressing from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber per month. The amount of capital now invested in real estate, docks, mills, machinery, and fixtures, is estimated at $1,000,000.

Westward ho! The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of August, 1873, 92,872 65-100 acres of land at an average price of $6 90 7-10 per acre, amounting to $157,994 24. The sales averaged 89 7-10 acres to each purchaser. The total sales to September, 1873, are 179,515 24-100 acres, at an average price of $4 45 per acre, amounting to $3,468,489 77.

A new organization of Germans has come to the surface. It is called "The Sons of 'Herman,'" and has a membership of twelve thousand. The National Convention is now in session at St. Louis. The order derives its name from Herman, or Arminus, who freed the German tribes from Roman despotism before the Christian era.

Something unique in the fair line was the exhibition of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association of Fayette and adjoining counties, which came off at Lexington, Kentucky, recently. The Association was composed entirely of colored men, and the fair was managed and patronized by negroes solely.

It is proposed that a committee be constituted in New York, to which the officers of foreign governments shall be accredited without judicial powers, which shall continue a permanent committee of inquiry into all cases of the abuses on board emigrant ships, and whose reports shall be a sufficient warrant for the District Courts of the United States to proceed against all offenders.

One of General Meigs's newly invented explosive cartridge was tried lately on a grizzly bear in the Rocky Mountains, and fetched him beautifully. The shot entered the bear's head near the ear and exploded, disabling him immediately.

There is no place like home. All the Pottowatamies and two hundred and fifty Kickapoos, who have been some time resident in Mexico, have left that country to return to the United States and enter on the reservation offered them in Kansas.

The habitually slashing *Saturday Review*, in summing up the merits of a recent novel, mildly remarks that a strong recommendation of the work is the "low rate of mortality" prevailing in its chapters. And this verdict is as true as it is quaint, for most workers in the wide field of prose fiction have in late years been much too sanguinary for the comfort of readers.

The Internal Revenue bureau will hereafter refuse to permit Western distillers, and distillers generally, to remove goods which have been bonded for exportation in order that they may avail themselves of the ruling high price for highwines.

The Supreme Court of Ohio having dissolved the injunction granted by the Superior Court of Cincinnati, on the subject of Bible reading in the public schools, the sacred documents will be gathered together and laid aside by the teachers, out of respect for the good they have done.

A German writer has published a pamphlet entitled "Mount Sinai a Volcano," in explanation of the passage in the book of Exodus relating to a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. The author argues that Sinai is an extinct volcano.

PERSONAL.

Another distinguished addition to the pension roll of the war of 1812 was made on Friday. James Drew, who served as a private under Winfield Scott, applied for his eight dollars a month, and got it.

A movement is on foot in the Southern states to have an equestrian statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was begun some years ago, completed, and placed either at Lexington or Richmond, in Virginia.

There died at Remsen Village, N. Y., August 28th, Mrs. Mary Jones, in the ninety-third year of her age. She was the oldest native of Oneida county, and the last of the large family of Richard Thomas, who emigrated from Wales, in 1798.

M. Thiers has finally announced his conversion to Republican doctrine. He says he had endeavored to uphold the monarchy in France, but had arrived at the conclusion that the liberty could not be had under monarchical, rule, and was resolved to devote the remainder of his life to furthering the permanent establishment of a republican form of government in France.

The eccentric Duke of Brunswick, just dead, once made a will leaving the whole of his enormous wealth to the boy who at that time was known as the Prince Imperial of France. It was very goodnatured in him, if he did, for he was frequently insulted at the Tuileries, where his caprices were disliked, easy as the manners of that palace were in the days of the empire. When the empire went to pieces the Duke revoked his bequest, and now has given everything to the city of Geneva, except $40,000 to "Mr. Smith, an Englishman."

C. L. James, an Eau Claire (Wis.) *Free Press* editor, was married last Monday. Mr. James is a son of the great novelist.

A turtle shell marked "B. T., 1793," has been discovered at the old Trumbull place in North Haven, Conn. It is supposed to have been carried there by Benjamin Trumbull, son of the historian, Dr. Trumbull, and father of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull.

Consul Pisconto, sent to Bucharest soon after the massacre of the Israelites two years ago, sends a highly encouraging account of his mission. It is stated that measures are in progress looking to the Jews in Washington and Baltimore to raise funds to continue him in the position and retain the U. S. Consul in Roumania.

The Petersburg *Index and Appeal* announces in the same paragraph that Henry S. Foote and the late Beau Hickman were born in Virginia, and suggests that "Foote-falls on the Boundary of the Other World" would be a fitting epitaph for the long epistolary reminiscences of the former.

Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., has left England to inspect educational institutions in the United States.

Sir Henry Holland, the veteran English traveler who is now over eighty-five years of age, has just left London on his ordinary two months' tour for Nijni-Novgorod. Sir Henry has made eight visits to the United States and Canada, and one to Jamaica; he has four times traversed Russia, and has made three tours to Algeria, two in Russia, and has several times visited Sweden and Norway, yet he says he has never lost a patient by his wanderings.

The American Iron Trade.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Some of our New York contemporaries have recently discovered the vastly increased importance of the iron trade to an extent that would have done them credit had they labored for the end, and not as to what has been achieved in America until it came by the way of London, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and other places. Inspired with a sudden spasm of enterprise, they have sent special correspondents into Pennsylvania to report the conversations of iron shipbuilders and iron manufacturers. Though the information elicited and published at length is not new, and is not in any way fresh in Philadelphia, we are glad to have the matter opened. These various iron shipbuilders and iron masters furnish to the correspondents faithfully the views held by this journal for years past. All that we have advised and that the New York journals ridiculed these bold men have done, for the sensible reason that they believed that we said, and knew by long experience that we would not urge them upon any wrong course. We say this in the spirit of boasting, not glory; for no one may assume, because these English press may appear in New York, that Philadelphia is in advance.

Our New York contemporaries fancied for a time that they knew the iron trade best, when, in fact, they only knew the foreign or importing branch of it, and listened to the statements made to them by foreign agents of no importance. We had objected to the dismal croaking of some of the domestic interests which might have agreed with the former, or New York parties, in their views. But the attacks made upon the American iron interest in Congress and in the press, falsified the leading misrepresentation in the production that the time had come for a grand effort, which has been made with the active, resolute energy characteristic of Pennsylvania, and the results have fulfilled all we said in the course of the discussions. We might now go on and say what more the iron interest will do, for we see it spread out before us like a map, though do not claim to be prophetic in any way. We simply know what Pennsylvania can and will do, and are showing that and the leadership she exercises the rest is easy.

There is, therefore, hope in the future beyond anything that even the brilliant present affords. Iron is the artificer of the national greatness. Cotton was falsely supposed to be so, and latterly the breadstuffs trade has sought to assert its supremacy. But the nation is beginning to see and appreciate the position and power of the American iron trade. Even the London *Times* sluggishly awakens to a knowledge of the truth, and announces to its readers that our iron resources are vast and our development wonderful. But why do we need this testimony when we have proved from the official records that we export every form of iron, and in the hardware trade of Canada we lead to the selling hand? Some of our friends thought us wild when we foretold the $40,000,000 exports of 1873, but now, in the light of the great fact, people begin to wonder how they ever could have doubted its possibility.

We predicted that the American iron trade would manufacture one-third of the entire iron production in the Republic. And last year we made 1,500,000 tons of pig and 400,000 tons of other forms, total 2,700,000 tons—equal to the number of bales in a short crop of cotton. This year we shall come up to the full crop, and probably exceed it. Before 1880 we shall have 5,000,000 tons, and so distance cotton. In fact, the future of American iron may be now clearly foreseen to be imminent, but the practical results cannot be. Shall America be the grand iron producer and exporter of the world? Will nations look to us for iron as they now look to us for cotton? These things are possible, and indeed all is there that is not possible to American enterprise and genius? We have still before us a boundless railroad future within our own Territories; but shall we go on and do as much for Mexico and Canada and Central and South America and the West Indies? Who shall say nay? Here is the native ore in its bed. Here are the miners to mine and send it to the mills. Here are the railroads to transport the raw iron to market. Here are the countless industries to utilize it. Here is the capital for all parts of the work. And in the field before us, if we do not make it ours, it can only be because the nation is false to its own interests.

Cotton and wheat undeniably did great things for the Republic. But they never gave us such a prodigious railway system as we now have, nor did they build up our domestic industries on the vast scale. They went abroad in exchange for imported merchandise, while millions of willing hands were idle at home. Iron is the key that has opened more wonderful than those of the cavern in which was found the nucleus which Sinbad the Sailor will do for the Republic things that neither cotton nor wheat ever could have done. Possessed of this magic talisman, if we do not make the trade of the whole western world our own we shall be purblind and stupid. Already we have covered the land with amazing evidences of progress. Railroads and industrial developments assert us every where.

So it may be useful for our New York friends to keep a sharp watch on the English press in order to have the latest news about the progress of the American iron trade. And after they get it by that route let them continue to verify it by sending correspondents into Pennsylvania to talk to the iron masters and iron shipbuilders. They will find these men different from what they were. A spirit of revolution has passed over them. Filled with the grandest conceptions of the future, they scout at the idea of disaster. They are determined to succeed now at any and all hazards, and if they lose they will charge it to account of profit and loss and go on as before. The moral of which is that they believe in Philadelphia and Philadelphia believes in them.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. P. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

COAL AND IRON.

Statistics of the Iron Trade in the United States and Important Deductions Therefrom—The Price of Coal for the Last Forty Years.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The following statistics of the iron production of the United States will be particularly interesting at this time, when the growth of this business in this country and the decay of it in England are attracting so much attention. The figures are furnished by the American Iron and Steel Association, and convey the latest information on the subject. First, for some deductions from the tables:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADE.

According to Henry C. Carey, the whole number of blast furnaces in the Union in 1810 was 153, yielding 54,000 tons of metal, equal to 16 pounds per head of the population.

The estimated production of pig-metal in 1872, by all the furnaces in the Union, is estimated by this Office at 2,100,000 gross tons, equal to about 110 pounds per head of the population.

In 1804 the total production of anthracite pig-iron was 229,435 net tons, of which Pennsylvania made 961,747 tons, or 77 per cent. In 1871 the total production of anthracite was 956,608 tons, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. over the production of 1854, of which Pennsylvania produced 714,700 tons, or about 75 per cent.

In 1849 there were manufactured in the United States 24,318 tons (net) of rails. In 1873 there were manufactured 941,992 net tons, of which Pennsylvania made 419,709 tons, or more than 44 per cent.

Bessemer rails were first made in the United States in 1867 to fill contracts. In 1871 this branch of the iron industry had been so well developed that 60,042 net tons of steel and steel-headed rails were made in that year. In 1872, 94,070 net tons of Bessemer rails alone were made—an increase in one year of 56 2-3 per cent.

The blast furnaces in the United States now number about 600, of which about 100 were built in 1872 and 1873.

The Tables.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES, IN TONS OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

Years.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Raw Bitumen Coal and Coke.	Total.
1854	369,435	342,398	54,483	766,318
1855	387,866	320,922	63,390	781,178
1856	443,113	379,470	61,554	883,137
1857	390,285	320,321	71,451	798,157
1858	361,410	285,313	98,393	705,094
1859	471,745	284,041	84,841	840,627
1860	519,421	275,531	124,818	919,770
1861	409,229	195,278	127,037	731,544
1862	470,315	196,660	120,687	787,662
1863	517,675	212,005	187,961	947,654
1864	684,018	241,853	219,125	1,125,996
1865	479,256	260,443	149,693	931,392
1866	749,367	352,580	268,396	1,350,343
1867	795,638	344,841	318,647	1,461,626
1868	953,000	370,000	340,000	1,662,000
1869	971,150	392,150	553,341	1,916,641
1870	1,350,000	365,000	570,000	2,285,000
1871	956,608	380,000	570,000	1,912,608
Total in 1872 (estimated)				1,350,000

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE PIG IRON IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES, IN TONS OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

Years.	Mass.	N. York.	N. Jersey.	Penna.	Md.
1854	4,978	25,619	34,372	262,747	11,719
1855	7,181	49,728	32,754	283,836	8,367
1856	12,355	62,936	36,747	317,195	9,990
1857	3,900	46,483	21,788	307,199	11,016
1858	3,390	48,600	16,447	280,688	12,208
1859	1,000	68,282	29,394	364,767	8,472
1860	72,929	97,092	403,694	8,895	
1861	66,793	91,871	314,271	6,304	
1862	73,702	97,309	370,304		
1863	109,992	97,837	399,846	8,047	
1864	2,509	121,863	92,878	519,609	10,378
1865	3,000	80,420	16,195	376,969	2,974
1866	3,605	174,274	44,000	473,792	13,945
1867	3,500	151,586	36,919	594,370	12,363
1868	2,000	176,615	47,300	651,000	11,157
1869	4,200	210,955	54,201	692,789	9,155
1870					
1871	6,225	154,147	667,298	714,100	15,000

PRODUCTION, IMPORTATION AND TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES, IN TONS OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

Years.	Made in U. S.	Imported.	Total Consumption.
1849	24,318		
1850	44,083	159,080	203,163
1851	50,642	226,350	276,992
1852	69,478	294,760	357,238
1853	87,864	388,794	476,658
1854	126,016	324,459	447,475
1855	138,674	153,019	291,693
1856	180,014	166,594	346,612
1857	161,918	215,166	377,084
1858	103,712	99,854	204,566
1859	190,454	83,958	279,412
1860	205,038	146,610	351,648
1861	147,818	89,854	237,672
1862	213,912	10,186	224,098
1863	275,764	80,566	356,374
1864	585,369	142,457	477,826
1865	397,369	62,237	419,610
1866	430,178	117,878	548,056
1867	462,108	184,840	646,948
1868	506,714	301,850	808,564
1869	593,586	336,500	930,086
1870	620,000	774,402	1,394,402
1871	775,733	572,386	1,348,119
1872	941,992	530,850	1,472,842

The Coal Trade.

A COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND PREVIOUS PRICES.

The coal trade just now is unusually active. Inquiries by our reporters of prominent dealers and shippers, show that while there is a brisk demand the supply is large. Vessels are very scarce, and the prices at the mines have advanced from $2 to $3 25. For the Schuylkill region notice has been given by circular advancing the price of coal for the city and the trade; lump, broken, furnace, and chestnut, 15 cents a ton; egg, 10 cents; stove, 25 cents, which, of course, constitutes a corresponding advance on the part of the retailers. Apropos of the present and prospective high prices of anthracite the following, extracted from the annual coal and mineral price per ton per cargo at Philadelphia from 1834 to 1866, will be interesting:

THE PRICE OF COAL AT CERTAIN PERIODS.

1834	$4 84	1850	$3 64
1835	5 04	1851	3 61
1836	6 64	1852	3 46
1837	6 72	1853	3 70
1838	5 27	1854	5 18
1839	5 00	1855	4 49
1840	4 91	1856	4 11
1841	5 79	1857	3 87
1842	4 18	1858	3 42
1843	3 21	1859	3 26
1844	3 20	1860	3 40
1845	3 46	1861	3 50
1846	3 90	1862	4 14
1847	3 80	1863	6 00
1848	3 50	1864	8 39
1849	3 62	1865	7 d°

In 1869 the average prices of coal at the mines was $3 93½ per ton; in 1870, $2 45; in 1871, $2 60¾; in 1872, $2 74⅜, and now, as stated above, it is $3 25 to $3 50, or higher than the average for four years. Last August the price was $1 92 3-10.

Even Virgina advances. Freeinight schools are among the recent suggestions of modern innovators in Richmond. Such a thing was not dreamed of ten years ago, and never now, unless a motion be made without provoking any comment from the Conservative press.

It is now suggested that amateur hangmen be abolished, and a few persons be carefully instructed in the horrible business of hanging: that these go from State to State as required, and may be needed, and be paid by the counties wherein they perform their tasks.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything, are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a remedy for all ills which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might aptly be inscribed on the label, for the hardware in the Isle of Canada we look to the sailing hand? Some of our friends thought us wild when we foretold the $40,000,000 exports of 1873, but now, in the light of the great fact, people begin to wonder how they ever could have doubted its possibility.

We predicted that the American iron trade would manufacture one-third of the entire iron production in the Republic. And last year we made 1,500,000 tons of pig and 400,000 tons of other forms, total 2,700,000 tons—equal to the number of bales in a short crop of cotton. This year we shall come up to the full crop, and probably exceed it. Before 1880 we shall have 5,000,000 tons, and so distance cotton. In fact, the future of American iron may be now clearly foreseen to be imminent, but the practical results cannot be. Shall America be the grand iron producer and exporter of the world? Will nations look to us for iron as they now look to us for cotton? These things are possible, and indeed all is there that is not possible to American enterprise and genius? We have still before us a boundless railroad future within our own Territories; but shall we go on and do as much for Mexico and Canada and Central and South America and the West Indies? Who shall say nay? Here is the native ore in its bed. Here are the miners to mine and send it to the mills. Here are the railroads to transport the raw iron to market. Here are the countless industries to utilize it. Here is the capital for all parts of the work. And in the field before us, if we do not make it ours, it can only be because the nation is false to its own interests.

Cotton and wheat undeniably did great things for the Republic. But they never gave us

...mas T. Brady & Co

...rner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

...ANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

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...OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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...EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of ...KS, BONDS and GOLD.

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We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

...cks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

...egotiable Paper, &c.

...otions made on all accessable points. Interest ...d on time deposits.

...age Tickets by the National Line, comprising some ... largest steamships afloat, from Philadelphia to ...ool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

...ts payable on demand in any part of England ... Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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...OR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

...REET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

...enn Ave. Bonds

...ar and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation

...nellsville Railroad Sixes.

...e Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first ...ion of the road, lasting precedence of all other lease, ...t possibility of assessment, have 14 years to run, and ...ured at 80 and accrued interest, free from taxa-

...a B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

...r Fourth Avenue and Southfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 6, 1873.

...e report of the New York banks by totals ...iven last week as follows:

...	$388,883,000
...	23,995,000
...tation	17,941,500
...ulation	320,120,300
...tenders	44,720,300

...e report received to-day by wire shows ...llowing changes:

...decreased	$508,800
...	1,220,200
...ers do	4,040,300
...se in resources	7,577,600
...tie decreased	7,617,600
...lation increased	73,500
...se in liabilities	7,544,000
...of reserve	5,497,650

...e whole statement is made up of decreas-...verages, and is unfavorable to a continu-...of easy money. The specie now stands ...66,800; legal tenders, $38,679,900, with a ...it line of $212,772,700.

...e movements of gold are entirely con-...ed by the bull clique interested, and do ...ollow any natural causes. There was a ... break in the market to-day, the pre-...s running down to 113¾.

...ney continues easy and abundant, with ...position on the part of lenders to stiffen ...tes somewhat in anticipation of increased ...ity in a short time. If the figures of the ...report, as given by the Philadelphia ...r, are correct, and this movement continues, the New ...banks will soon be down to the "dead ...of the 25 per cent. reserve.

...rrency has been in demand to-day, sell-...75 cents a thousand premium between ...anks, drawn off by the calls of the coun-...anks in the wool raising districts.

...essrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the ...ving quotations of government and State ...s in New York to-day, as furnished them ...y Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
...	112¾
...	116
...	116
new	115¾
...	116
...	112¾
5s	112¾
...ncy 6s	118
...ssees, old	81¾
...ssees, new	81¾
...Carolinas, July	14
...Carolinas, old	37
...Carolinas, new	15
...ginias, 6s	90¾

...mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth ...ue and Wood street, quote United States ...ities in New York to-day as follows:

...d States 6s, 1881	119¾
...d States 5-20s, 1865	116
...d States 5-20s, 1865,	116
...d States 10-40s	111¾
...d States 6s, January and July, 1865	113¾
...d States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
...d States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
...ific Pacific	107

...the gold market our New York letter ...

...old there has been considerable irregularity, ...are cliques who are working for a rise, but ...more strength than was generally expected ...public. These parties have been trying ...ce to put up the premium beyond 114, and ...last payment of gold to Germany from France ...made this week, and had seen arranged for ...st stimulating any export of specie from this ...e of the strength of the market, but without ...ess. The general aspect of the market is ...ry favorable just now to an immediate ad-...ce through what is watchful, strong clique still ...on putting up the premium if possible, ...rvation to support their financial ...ests in furtherance of this one desperate purpose, ...perhaps unsafe to look for any considerable fall ...e the natural tendency of gold is, no doubt, to ...e from the present price, and if the market ...free from speculation, and the artificial pres-...which is now exerted, gold would no doubt recede. Till the ...ic policy of depleting the country's stock of ...y is willfully decided to talk of specie payments, ...e gold market will be always at the mercy of ...ators. Nothing will give confidence to the gold ...ket so long as the treasury vaults do not hold ...ge balance of coin. The balance of gold ...ds has never fallen below twenty-five per cent. of the ...ed obligations of the government, and there-...most average at 30 per cent. since 1865.

...The following table shows the prices of ...y stocks, gold, &c., at the various sea-...

...sions of the New York Stock Exchange during ...the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., ...broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, ...corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 6, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Quicksilver	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Quicksilver Pref	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
Adams Express	91	91	90½	91	...	...
American Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	93	93	93	...	...
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Southern	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	...	...
Chicago and N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Chicago and N. W. pref.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Rock Island	107	107¼	107	107	107	107¼
St. Paul	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
St. Paul, preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wabash	39	39	39	39	39	39
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26	26	26	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90	90
Hannibal and St. Joseph	30	30	30	30	30	30
C. C. and I. C.	93	92½	92½	93	93	93
...	122¾	...	...	122¾	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central..... 53¾ Phila and Erie..... 24
Reading..... 94½ Pittsburgh 58..... 73¾
Pennsylvania..... 57¾ Little Schuylkill..... 23
Oil Creek..... 33 Central Trans..... 40½
Lehigh Valley..... 61¾ Empire Trans..... 56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 6, 1873.

REMARKS—For the week just closed dealers report a very fair trade, and in some instances the demand has been in excess of the supply. There was a lull in business to-day, however; but that can be easily accounted for, it being Saturday, and merchants and shippers for commission men feel anxious to carry a larger stock than they can dispose of in one day. By Monday or Tuesday the market will be well supplied and buyers will have an opportunity to select from.

The following is a list of the various articles of produce received by the various lines of railroads and steamboats during the past week in this city:

Apples, bbls	2,176	Corn, sks	3,772
Butter, pkgs	213	Flour, bbls	7,251
Bone, pcs	1,363	Oats, sks	9,237
Bacon, lbs	7,000	Potatoes, bush	2,800
Barley, sks	2,378	Rye, sks	2,040
Cheese, tubs	1,282	Wheat, sks	2,266

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The supply at present writing is far in excess of the demand, with the supply largely increasing. During the past twenty-four hours the receipts were 4 in bbls., about one-third that of the previous twenty-four hours. We scarcely can tell when we have seen a better lot of apples offered for sale than what are now presented by our merchants, but while we are bountifully supplied with this fruit, other places seem to be favored, and no city an instance, we know of a prominent commission House that sold off a party of 1,000 bbls. This is something unusual for Pittsburgh dealers to supply Ohio with apples. With the number of orders on hand there is nothing doing in apples, and for poor to fair we may quote 60@75c ₩ bbl; other grades will bring $1 50@2 50 ₩ bbl.

ALES—The demand still continues very fair and a good many transactions are reported. We quote as follows: X, $2; XX, $2 50; porter, $3@; India ales, $7 50@; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 36 gallons, $18; bbls, 48 gals, $44; hhds, 68 gals, $65.

BEANS—Are quite firm, but as soon as the fall glass trade commences and the canning houses start up again the demand will be better and will necessitate an advance in prices. The following are the present quotations: Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5½c; concentrated, 3½@4c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 45@; nitrate soda, 4¾@4½c.

BEANS—As the fall advances the trade will look up a little and a better inquiry will be made. Prime white navy command $2 10@3 00 ₩ bush.

BUTTER—We recently received a few thousand packages of really good choice table butter were to be placed in our market it would disappear quicker and better prices be realized than any other article we produce that could be placed on sale. At present writing our market is entirely bare of good butter. Now that the weather is getting cooler, we urge the farmers and dairymen throughout the surrounding country to devote their energies to the task of trying to supply this market with a first class article, and they will receive high prices for their labor and products. During the past twenty-four hours we have received in this city but 37 packages of butter, or 1 ½ bbls, nearly all of which is only fit for cooking purposes, and totally unfit for the table. Good choice table butter is in readily at 30@32c ₩ lb, and some lots to-day sold at 35c owing to the scarcity. Medium sells at 25@28c, while poor butter—well, there seems to be nothing else offered—which is little or nothing.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There continues to be a very active demand for this article, and the low prices continue to be unchanged: ¼ ₩ cans, $1 40 ₩ doz; ½ ₩ cans, $2 50; 1 ₩ cans $4 50; 5 ₩ cans $20; 10 ₩ wooden boxes, 40c ₩ ₩.

BROOM—The market is not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 3½@4c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The market is very flat with little doing at 7@8c by the car lot.

BROOMS—Are quoted at $2@2 50@3 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Advices from the West reported a little stiffness, but not what is not sufficient to cause our provision packers to make any advance on present quotations. Trade continues quite active, with a fair prospect for continuance for some good time to come. Since our last we can report arrivals of 118 barrels of bacon. The following figures are the ruling quotations: Hams, 16c; sugar cured shoulders, 11½c; plain shoulders, 10c; rib sides, 10½c; clear rib sides, 10½c; clear sides, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; mess pork, $18; dried beef, 14@c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; lard in kegs and 1 ₩ prints and buckets, 11c.

CHEESE—There is a very firm market to report. The receipts for Ohio factory are improving, having 931 boxes to report as arrived since our last issue. Throughout the week there has been a fair inquiry, and was some little inquiry for them. Ohio factory, 12 @13c; Ohio in round lots, and 15@16c in a jobbing way; dairy, 11@12c; old factory, 16@18c; Sweitzer, 17@18c; green cheese, 8@9c; Limburger, 14@15c.

CEMENTS—A fair market can be reported, and prices remain unchanged at the following quotations: Portland, $2 06@2 10; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; white lime, $2 00; Hydraulic, $1 50@1 75; plaster, $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

CRACKER—The following are the ruling quotations of the market: Lemon biscuit, 10c; ginger snaps, 10½c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; Boston, 9c; Graham crackers, 10c; pretzels, 12c; water crackers, 7c ₩ ₩.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures of the market for canned goods, prices and fancy groceries in this market: 2 lbs blackberries, ₩ doz, $2 25@2 75; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 75@3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs green gages, $3 00; 2 lbs peaches, $2 25@2 75; 2 lbs pineapples, $2 50@3 00; 2 lbs California pears, $3 00@3 50; 2 lbs damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs green plums, $2 50; 2 lbs damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apples, $2 75@2 85; quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 25; 2 lbs raspberries, $2 50; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 75@2 85; 3 lbs string beans, $2 75@2 85; 3 lbs stringbeans, $2; 2 lbs Lima beans, $2 50; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25@2 50; 2 lbs green peas, $2 00; 2 lbs succotash, $2 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 25@2 75; 2 lbs pumpkins $2 50@3 00; 2 lbs California salmon, $3 25@3 50; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 2 lbs spiced salmon, $7; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2; 2 lbs fresh lobsters, $3 50@4 00; Cove oysters $1 10@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 00@2 50; 2 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 25; Underwood ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ₩ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 00; Colemand's, D.S., $2 10; Coleman's ₩ do, $3 75; Colem an's 1 oz, $7 50; 4 and 6 ₩ do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; 18 lb kegs 25c.

Pickles—Half gallon mixed pickles, $1 50; half bbl, 500 medium, $5; barrels, 1,000 medium, $10; pints, pearl or mixed, $1 50; half gallons, pearl or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $3 00; gallons, pints, $5 50; hexagon gallons, mixed, $6 00; hexagon chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English mixed onions, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English pimentoes, pints, $3 75; English pimentoes, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English mustard pickles, pints, $4 50.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Pure lard, for lard oil, 7c per ₩.

CHICKENS—The market is not very well supplied, and by the coop we can quote fair to good at 40@ 50c ₩ pair, and for extra large chickens, 60c.

EGGS—Like good butter, fresh eggs are a great scarcity in this market. Each day the poor fruit that has been in our commission houses for the past two weeks has become so worthless that the holders have now refused to hand a large portion of it to the river. Holders of eggs in the country will only be out of money if they send anything but strictly fresh eggs to our market, as there is no demand for anything else. Within the past few days prices have advanced, and strictly fresh will sell readily at 22c ₩ doz.

FEATHERS—There is a moderate inquiry for prime No. 1, which are quoted at 42c ₩ ₩.

FRUITS—There is not much doing at present writing, the market being rather dull. Prime No 1 are quoted at 9c ₩ ₩.

FISH—The market is looking up, but dealers are a little offish about buying except from good and reliable houses, owing to the heavy failures recently circulated about "light weight," &c., and there are many inquiries from the country for fish in this line of the report. To all such inquirers we would say, buy your fish from good and reliable houses, and at least from parties that are not afraid of prowling about the country and do not represent any old established commission houses. We quote the following figures: Large shore, No 1, $25 per bbl; medium do, No 1, $22; bay, No 1, $21; shores, No 1, $14 @16 50; No 2, $12; No 3, $9 50; barrels, quarters and halves, 25c more. Lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish, $5.

FLOUR—For the past few days we had private advices from different sections of the country that trade was to believe we would be able to announce a decline in prices for flours. In this, however, we have been disappointed as the market has remained steady and firm. We do not look for any decline in prices, if any thing, the latter part of this month. This renewed firmness has been brought about by the extreme strength on all grades of flour for export. The exporters have advanced ½ ₩ bbl since last, and as they are afraid of being caught with light supplies, the same now appears to be the case. Every steamer, on the other hand, the Eastern exporters have become somewhat alarmed at the low spade of things in the West. Virtual Chicago has become a seaport city, as she is now exporting direct to Europe. This is really new business for Chicago, and judging from the same manifested by the Eastern exporters we will not be surprised to learn that the bulls and bears in flour and grain will make a "corner" that will be felt all over the country. The present low bids publish for the benefit of our readers who are largely interested in breadstuffs, a table showing the extent of the foreign exports of breadstuffs for the week ending September 2, from the city of New York. Since our last report the receipts of flour have slightly increased, the number of bbls. being 1,464. The shipments can be reported as fair, and for choice prices: Penn Mills family winter, $8 25; Ohio winter, $7 75@8; Rising Sun, old wheat, $8 00; Snow Drift, Minnesota, old, $7 75. The prices of choice brands of city mills remain unchanged.

GRAIN—With a shade of firmness manifested in flours, grains of all kinds, particularly those entering into breadstuff supplies, is by no means dull, that there would be a sympathy with each other. Buyers and sellers are very stiff in their views in regard to oats, and as a natural consequence, prices will remain quite firm for some little time to come. This is attributed to the fact that the area planted was some little inquiry for them. Ohio factory, 12 a13 @13½c; Sweitzer, 17@18c; Limburger, 14@15c; Ohio in round lots, and 15@16c in a jobbing way; dairy, 11@12c; old factory, 16@18c; Sweitzer, 17@18c; green cheese, 8@9c; Limburger, 14@15c.

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CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1873.

	Cents.
Abl, John S., Georgetown, D. C.	
Brown, Wm. Mrs., Mansfield, O.	
Black, Wm. Margt., Tidioute, Pa.	
Bowman, Jacob, The, Mt. Pleasant, O.	
Boggs, R. C., Evansburg, Pa.	
Bernhard & Co., A., New York.	
Bell, Wm., Detroit, Pa.	
Darling, Paul, Brooklyville, Pa.	
Harper & Bros., New York.	
Leader, D. J., Altoona, Pa.	
Murphy, Rev. M., Irwin's station, Pa.	
McCurdy & Scott, Carlstown, Pa.	
Prime & Attwood N'dg. Co., New York.	
Vilmar, Fred., New York.	
Voight & Co., E., St. Louis, Mo.	
Walker, Peter, Indiana, Pa.	
White, J. M., Evansburg, Pa.	

JNO. H. STEWART, P. M.

Liberty Avenue Improvement.

The commission for the improvements of Liberty avenue, of which Dr. A. H. Gross is President, and R. M. Snodgrass, Secretary, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon and instructed the City Engineer to seek out and recommend a competent engineer.

The work of grading, paving and curbing of Liberty avenue will be the most extensive street improvement that has yet been done under the Penn avenue act.

Railroad Accident.

On Saturday a man named Kinney, residing in this city, suffered a painful injury on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Conemaugh. He attempted to get upon a freight train for the purpose, as he states, of getting a free ride to Altoona. Missing his footing he fell to the track and one of his feet was run over. Amputation was found necessary and the unfortunate man was brought to this city and taken to the Mercy Hospital.

Elegant Residences for Sale.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column, of Mr. W. Linhart, who offers several elegant residences situated in Allegheny for sale. They are all modern structure, containing every convenience, and will be found most desirable for city homes. They are to be seen, most conveniently situated and must signify advance in value. Strong attention should be given by those who want such residences.

The Soldiers' Colony.

The interest in the proposed soldiers' colony has been renewed by the return of Col. Snodgrass, who was, some time since, sent west to look after a site and to examine into the prospects of the proposed colony. Col. Snodgrass, we understand, took an extended tour, and is charged with all necessary information. On next Friday evening, at Municipal Hall, a meeting of all soldiers and others interested will be held, when Col. Snodgrass will report fully. There should be a large attendance.

Cattle Killed on a Railway Train.

At an early hour Friday morning there were nine cars attached to one of the eastward bound stock trains wrecked in the vicinity of Blair Furnace, a short distance east of Altoona. The cars were heavily loaded with cattle, and some thirty head were either killed outright or badly injured. The cattle that were fortunate enough to escape injury were unsuccessfully driven back to the stock yards in Altoona, transferred and again forwarded to their destination. None of the trainmen were injured. The wreck caused a detention of several hours to the passenger trains.

Passenger Train Delayed.

The Cincinnati Express on the Panhandle Railroad was delayed over two hours yesterday at the southern end of the city tunnel. Shortly before twelve o'clock the tender attached to a freight train jumped the track in the tunnel, a short distance from the Try street entrance. The main track, which had not, it would seem used since the flood of last month, was cleared as soon as possible, and the train then proceeded as usual. It is said that the water that entered the tunnel did considerable damage to the road bed.

A Horse Thief at Work.

On Wednesday last a man hired a horse and harness from a livery stable in Lawrenceville, stating that he was going to Negley's run, and had a buggy at his disposal. He has not yet returned the property, but his return is anxiously looked for. On Saturday morning last a horse and buggy were hired by a man at Taggart's livery stable, stating that he was going to do the same place, and has not since been heard of. The two descriptions have been put together, consulting together, and they believe that the swindler of both is one and the same man, and Mr. Taggart says that he is a barber of Manchester, and an information will be made against him.

A Road Roller.

Messrs. Hastings & Co. have just imported from England a steam "road wagon," to be used in preparing the road bed on Ellsworth avenue for the horse cars. Heretofore, when Ellsworth avenue is to be paved. The ground is first pressed hard and level by this roller; and then, after the broken stone is placed therein, the roller is applied over the whole to make compact. The "wagon" weighs fifteen tons, and is capable of "turning" on a space of gross tons. It cost $6,500. Its engine is governed by the most delicate machinery, so that instead of being an unwieldy monster it is perfectly manageable one. It "flattens out" six feet six inches of ground at each trip.

A Landlady Wants to Stop a Tenant from Selling Liquor.

Mrs. Margaret McMillen, of McKeesport, yesterday filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas, to restrain Francis M. Torrejson from selling liquor in a house owned by her, contrary to an express agreement. The plaintiff leased the house to the respondent, September 1st, 1873, for one year, he agreeing (verbally) not to sell liquor. He did not sell any liquor until May last, when he procured a license, and now openly declares that he will sell liquor in defiance of his lease. The plaintiff asks for an injunction to restrain the defendant from further violation of the sale of liquors. The case will be argued in a few days.

The Convention at Cumberland

As already announced, there will be held at Cumberland, Maryland, on Wednesday next, a convention of those interested in the much discussed question, cheap water transportation to the seaboard. No city in the country has a deeper interest in this subject than Pittsburgh: and it is to be hoped that our merchants and others interested will be on hand to uphold in the proposed gathering by representative men. The officials of the Connellsville Railroad will furnish an excursion train, leaving this city to-morrow evening, upon which those desiring to attend the convention will be allowed to go. The rate of tickets to be good until the 15th inst. These may be had of Mr. W. E. Heppert, Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue.

Caught at Last.

The outrageous assault committed upon a colored man named John Vincent, on the Johnstown accommodation train, by a man named William Harrison, on the 4th of July, 1872, will be remembered by many. Vincent was in the employ of Mr. Robert Finney, at Sewickley, and was on his way home on the train. Just after leaving Wilkinsburg, Harrison, who was highly intoxicated, made an unprovoked assault upon the colored man, cutting him in several places. To save himself, Vincent caught the knife in his hand, which was wrenched by his assailant, lacerating the hand in a frightful manner. John Pepperday, a brakeman, interfered to protect Vincent, when Harrison ran at him with a knife, chased him upon the platform, and compelled him to step off. As the train was running quite fast, Pepperday fell on the side of the track, and had his arm broken. Vincent was also thrown off, but when Harrison got off. He was about to attack some persons at the station, when a gentleman presented a gun, with which some boys had been shooting, and threatened to kill him if he did not put the knife in his pocket. He then cleared out but was seen in Wilkinsburg the same day, since which time he was not heard of until very recently, when it was ascertained that he had returned home and was working at the new street railway at McKeesport station, and officers were sent out Saturday to arrest him, and he was found digging a well. He was told to come up, got into the bucket, and on reaching the surface was secured and handcuffed. He was committed to jail for a hearing on Tuesday. He is a young man, residted at Braddock's Fields and had returned home two weeks ago.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Suspected Incendiary Arrested.

About midnight of Saturday fire was discovered in the furniture establishment of Mr. Huntsman on Ohio street, between Arch street and Sherman avenue, Allegheny. An alarm being given, a prompt answer to the summons prevented serious loss, as the fire was quickly subdued with but little loss. Examination caused the belief that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and yesterday, from the clue furnished, the Allegheny police arrested a man named Herron on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the deed. It is alleged that, having been recently discharged from the shop, the accused made threats against it. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

MUSIC IN SECOND AVENUE PARK

The Grenadier Band to Play this Afternoon.

Thanks to the liberality of Manager Beamer, of the Academy of Music, and Mr. McDonough of the Black Crook combination, our citizens will be favored this afternoon with some excellent music at the Second avenue Park. The Grenadier Band will perform a choice selection of pieces from their repertoire, and from what the Philadelphia papers say we may expect a rare treat. A stand will be erected and the Great Western Band has kindly volunteered to furnish the music stands and chairs. Should the weather prove fine there will undoubtedly be an immense crowd in attendance. The only thing to regret is that owing to the Council meeting to-day, our city chats cannot see how popular a Park and music are.

THE PRISON BOARD.

Contracts Awarded—$30 000 Wanted for the Workhouse—"Light" Bread for the Jail, Etc.

The Prison Board met Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

The Quarterly Committee reported that they had awarded the contract for meat to William Peter, at four cents per pound, and the bread to John N. Shepherd, at three cents per pound, they being the lowest bidders.

Four proposals for small boilers for the county jail were received, ranging from $160 to $205, and the contract awarded to Anderson, Maxwell & Davis, the lowest bidders.

A communication from Mayor Callow was received, requesting information regarding the discharge of certain prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse. The communication was laid on the table.

A communication from the Board of Managers of the Workhouse was read, requesting a warrant on the County Treasury for $25,000 or $30,000, and the sum of $25,000 per month thereafter until the bonded fund in the treasury be exhausted, for completing the female wing of the institution. The communication was received and the request declined until further information regarding the operations of the Board of Managers be obtained.

The Controller notified the Board that the contractors for furnishing the county jail with meat and bread, although having nearly fulfilled to do so, had neglected in the their articles of agreement and bonds for the faithful performance of their contracts.

Commissioner Scott reported the quality of the bread being furnished to the jail prisoners as bad and the weight light. On motion of Judge Collier, the Controller was instructed to notify the contractor for bread to improve the quality of the same, the provisions to be done upon pain of immediate cancellation of the contracts.

Judge Kirkpatrick announced to the board the death of Commissioner McGunnegle, and on his motion the chair appointed the following Committee to draft suitable Resolutions expressive of the regret of the board at the demise of its member: Judge Kirkpatrick, Commissioner Scott, and Sheriff Dare.

The board then adjourned to meet next Saturday.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, the widely-known fashionable tailor of Wylie street, has just returned from an extended visit to England and continental Europe. Mr. Smith is a veritable artist in the important matter of wearing apparel, and his recent contact with the fashion giving centres of Europe, taken in connection with the large and varied stock of fine clothe, &c., which he brought with him on his return, will naturally tend to make the excellent establishment more popular than ever.

THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

Another Meeting of Citizens in Opposition—Councilmen Interviewed—The Result.

On Saturday evening another meeting of citizens of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards was for the purpose of considering further the necessary measures for the defeat of the proposed closing of Thirty-third street at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The meeting was held at the Sixteenth ward school house, and the attendance was, probably, larger than at any of the other meetings. Extra exertions were made to inform citizens of the meeting, and also for the purpose of securing every citizen possible, and the people directly interested of their feelings in the matter. A large number were present, bringing and carrying banners with various inscriptions, showing the feeling, traversed the principal streets during the afternoon and attracted much attention. In addition to the notice of the time and place of meeting, there were inscriptions as follows:

"Thirty-third Street Outrage." "No more Vacating of Streets by the Courts of Law." "The People have the Rights says the P. R. R." "Corporate Greed or the People, Hold the P. R. R to the Contract." "Shall the Eighth Ward be Ruined." "Down with the Monopoly." "The Grangers are Coming." "The P. R. R. Motto, Take All—Give None."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Dickson, and Mr. P. F. Rowley was chosen President, and the reporters of the press Secretaries.

HOW COUNCILMEN STAND.

Committees having been appointed at the previous meeting to interview Councilmen, reports were called for.

Mr. Dickson reported favorably from a majority of the members from the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards.

Mr. Hoeveler, for the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, had some consolation to offer, although without reports from those districts were non-committal.

A very favorable report was made by Mr. Dickson relative to the South Side members, and strong aid was expected there against the demands of the railroad.

From the lower wards and from the East end, reports were received showing some strength, and on the whole it was believed that the people interested would be sustained by members from all quarters of the city.

The chairman said the reports were quite encouraging and he hoped that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet as Committee of the Whole on Monday afternoon at the church in Municipal Hall. He hoped there would be five hundred present. He would be there to add his influence. He thought if the citizens were assured that they would yet carry their point. The Pennsylvania Railroad is making every endeavor to defeat the wishes of the citizens, and he hoped that not only before the Council were went into Council, but wherever the railroad company carries it, the citizens will show them that the people rule this city instead of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. [Applause.] He believed that if they had only to show a determination in this matter, and that the people were in earnest, the Councilmen would be found to follow.

Committee on Ministerial Education reported in part, recommending J. A. Gehrett to the Conference as worthy of being assisted by the Board of Ministerial Education. Adopted.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported, showing 100 schools, 1,000 pupils, 92 conversions, $5,000 money raised for different objects.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick will begin jury trials this morning, taking up the list already published. Counsel and suitors are requested to be prompt on hand.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Howe.

W. D. Jenkins plead guilty to two indictments for larceny, Michael Lydon and Charles Good prosecutors.

Paul Frenzell, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs.

In the case of H. M. Bole, charged with assault and battery on Mary Joyce, a *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of costs.

Samuel Hamilton, for larceny, on oath of John Gibson, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Peter Joyce, charged with larceny on oath of John W. Smith, was released on bail, and sentence suspended.

Patrick Finley, convicted of the larceny of some wearing apparel, was sent thirty days in the workhouse.

John Deany, for receiving stolen scrap iron, was sent to jail six months.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wm. McCulley et al,	Martin Myers & Reese,
Louis Waterman,	John Raub,
Thomas Lyden,	John Richenbach,
James McAlice,	Stewart McCracken,
Richard Tenn,	Henry Ruth,
J. P. Vance,	William Long,
W. J. Boen et al,	William Haslage,
Rachael Bower,	Gottlieb Harr (2),
James Lavender,	Lorain Voelker.
Joseph Lavender,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The following divorce petitions were filed: Margaret A. Ardary vs. W. J. Ardary, desertion and disaffection. Ella Jane Wesscnder vs. Wm. Wesscnder, desertion.

Final orders were made granting a charter to the St. Luke's Congregation of the Reformed Church. Shaler township; St. Joseph's Beneficial Society, of Mount Oliver; changing the name of the Independence and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank to the Braddocks Trust Company; amending the charter of the Fourth Baptist Church, of Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward Central B. and L. Association, of Allegheny City; Real Israel Congregation; Excelsior Building and Loan Association; Germania Building and Loan Association; Frankstown Building and Loan Association; German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Mt. Washington; Iron City Building and Loan Association No. 2, of Allegheny City; South Side Cemetery.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Central Board of Education will meet to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Esq., is lying ill at his home in Sewickley.

ANOTHER SALE on the old Allegheny Poor Farm by P. A. J. Pentecost, auctioneer.

A MAD dog was reported to have been killed on the North Park, Allegheny, Saturday morning.

JOHN SMITH, of Allegheny, was fined $100 each for a single scull race, on Saturday next for a purse of $500.

A SMALL, dark brown mare was stolen from the stable of John Owens, Webster avenue, Friday night.

THE Government Building Commissioners will meet to-day to sign their report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Enterprise of Pittsburgh and the Red Stockings of Johnstown, Pa., will play a game of base ball at the latter place next Monday.

NEXT Wednesday, the 10th of September, is memorable in our national and local history as the date of "Perry's victory" in 1813.

ON Sabbath next the corner-stone of the new Catholic church on Mt. Washington at McKeesport will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.

COL. J. H. COGSWELL, editor of that sterling Republican paper, the Greenville Daily Argus, is in the city, registered at the Monongahela House.

THE Clark-McCully case will be resumed on Tuesday morning before Justice Hill. It is said that the prosecution in Mississippi recommends that a Conference Missionary Meeting be held Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in Monongahela Church in the Conference and visiting ministers.

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THE COAL FIT ACCIDENT.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Young McLain—Accidental Death—A Recommendation.

On Saturday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Gordon McLain, the boy who was killed on Friday afternoon in Keeling's coal pit, South side. Some six or seven witnesses were examined, and from the testimony adduced it appears that there were between twenty and thirty persons on the train at the time of the accident, all of whom escaped with their lives except young McLain. The fireman was able to appear before the jury, although badly burned about the head and shoulders. From the testimony of the fireman it seems that the train consisted of thirty cars, when it reached the point where the engine gave out and an attempt was made to raise more steam. The engine was again started, but the coupling of the second and third cars was broken, making no headway, the two cars were run out to the mouth of the tunnel. It was then two hours before the train was again back to the train, but before the coupling could be made the engineer felt back in the cab, from suffering from the heat. When the train was again set going he found that he could not open the throttle as wide as possible and started up the grade. When he reached the top he too, was overcome and the train dashed on at full speed toward the mouth of the tunnel. He remembered nothing further until he found himself under treatment. The engine at the time of the accident was the first day it had been steadily at work. Witnesses testified that there was no fault in the engine, but the accident was caused by the sulphurous smoke and steam.

The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but recommended that a watchman be placed at either end of the tunnel to keep persons off the cars and from passing through the tunnel.

All the parties who were on the train are rapidly recovering from the effects of the suffocation to which they were subjected.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The said theme is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and by induction, we suppose, the distance between the ridiculous and the sublime is no greater. This by way of preface to the statement that the "Prairie Scouts" will be unveiled by "Eileen Oge," with Mr. William J. Florence as the central point of interest. We have nothing to say against the "Scouts," silence being the height of charity; but "Eileen Oge" is a play that is unworthy of Mr. Florence. With his coming opens the regular dramatic season; what has gone before being, as it were, merely a dose of mental bile mass to prepare the public for something higher and better. Mr. Florence is so well and favorably known to our play-goers, that nothing more than the announcement of the fact that he is to appear is necessary to secure full houses. For many years recognized as a first-class comedian, time, bringing with it greater experience, has rounded off and improved his style, and the public are beginning to realize that Florence is a star of no mean magnitude. Pittsburgh should have a real pride in Mr. F., too, as it was here he made his first appearance, and yesterday, from the very bottom of the ladder, at the top of which he now stands.

To-night, in "Eileen Oge," the members of the new dramatic company will make their first appearance. They are by report a talented company, and leaves them to put their best foot foremost, as the average mind generally rises to the level of its surroundings.

Academy of Music.

The Bidwell & McDonough "Black Crook" Combination will give the Academy stage its baptism of (wet) this afternoon, as the house is being reconstructed from first to last during the summer vacation, and not even the veriest Miss Nancy can find subject for cavil. The ballet remains, it is true; so it does in the Academy of Music, and the opening of the play there is nothing unclean or objectionable. All the scenery is new and beautiful; the transformations by Prof. Hengler, of Philadelphia, portrait a goddesses. Baby Benson, Jennie Benson, the Hernandez Brothers, Lupo, M. Baptistine Walla and Nellie Leonard, and others furnish ample talent to fill up the gaps in the procession of the play, so that the interest may never flag. The ballet troupe is said to eclipse that which accompanied the combination on its last visit, and that was first class. Taken as a whole, the great spectacle promises to be a more popular than ever before. The sale of seats is still going on at the Academy box-office; and those who would avoid the rush and crowd should thus assure themselves of a comfortable place and freedom from annoyance in seat-hunting when no seats are to be had.

Alms's American Theater.

The enterprising Alms begins the campaign for the week with a greatly enlarged corps of artists, embracing, among others, Dick Carroll and his two clever pupils, little Dick and Master Eddie; the Reynolds Brothers, favorite song and dance men, and Adolphe Kempe, the famous gymnast. The bills for the week, prepared with great care by the genial stage manager, Mr. Frank Nelson, will combine mirth and melody, art and industry, grace and daring. The regular matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. These entertainments are always well attended by ladies and children, who never go away dissatisfied with what they have seen.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Messrs. Gardner & Trimble have been active during recent time past in securing the best talent attainable for the patrons of their home-like little theater. The list of new performers they present for the week beginning with to-night is a long and a strong one. No one can tell how much amusement Harry Williams, the veteran stage manager, will secure from them, unless they go, and see, and hear. The programme is chock full with good things, from a song and dance to a first-class farce. In addition to the usual evening performances, matinees for ladies will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The Price of Coal.

A few days ago we stated, on the authority of a well-known banker, that he had purchased his winter supply of coal, and that the price would be regarded as less than the cost of bituminous, at the present high prices. A leading coal dealer takes exception to the allegation that the price of coal in the market has been advanced. There has been no advance in price. He states that he sells coal, at the Liberty street wall—Pennsylvania Railroad—at precisely last year's prices, and that the cost of delivering has not been advanced. Consumers will be glad to know that they can get their winter supplies at old prices; but the prices will certainly be advanced unless the strike among the miners is soon ended.

Miners' Convention.

The delegates of the Miners', Protective and Progressive Association of Western Pennsylvania will hold their Convention on Saturday, September 20, in Workingmen's Council Hall, 95½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Meeting to commence at 9 o'clock A. M., when the following business will be attended to: The election of President for the balance of the term, and the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in October; also, to attend to such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Committees' Reports—Educational.

The session opened on Saturday morning at the usual hour and after religious exercises the Committee on Boundaries resumed their report, and recommended changes, among others making Bakerstown, Allegheny county, a station.

The Committee on Itinerancy and Orders reported recording John H. Smith for both orders and work; J. R. Kahle, of the M. E. Church, with deacon orders, for Conference relation and work; D. H. Herbert for orders; W. H. Cowl for Conference relations and orders.

The committee reported the above as a partial list and asked leave to retire, which was granted, and the report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Publications, reported on the conditions of Book Concerns of the Church. The Committee states that the organ of the church, the *Methodist Recorder* (weekly,) and the *Sunday School*, (semi-monthly,) edited by Rev. Dr. Clark, were in a flourishing condition and accomplishing much good. The Committee also fully indorse the course of the editorial management. The circulation of the *Methodist Recorder* was reported as steadily increasing, and the Sunday School paper at 40,000, and the advertising patronage of the *Recorder* is four times greater than that of last year. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. W. H. Brown, of the African M. E. church of Allegheny, and Rev. M. J. Montgomery, of the M. E. church, were invited to seats.

At the afternoon session Rev. H. B. Knight, of Muskingum Conference, addressed the assemblage, after which Rev. Messrs. Hull, Dr. Collier, Dr. Scott and J. B. Lucas, a delegation of Iratical Conference.

The Committee on Boundaries finished their report, which was adopted.

Rev. W. H. Crowther was elected Chairman of the Committee on Temperance in place of J. H. Knight.

Rev. H. Lucas reported, and being still in feeble health, was continued on the supernumerated list.

S. F. Crowther, Rev. Mr. Clark and B. Dorsey were elected a Committee on Ministerial Education, who subsequently submitted a report.

The Committee on Orders reported J. R. Kahle and W. A. McLaughlin as desiring Elders' orders, and Wm. West for Deacon's orders. Isaac Lea was recommended to the President for employment, if there be work for him.

Brother D. Jones read the report of the Committee on Ministerial recommendings that a Conference Missionary Meeting be held Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by several Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in Monongahela Church in the Conference and visiting ministers.

Committee on Ministerial Education reported in part, recommending J. A. Gehrett to the Conference as worthy of being assisted by the Board of Ministerial Education. Adopted.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported, showing 100 schools, 1,000 pupils, 92 conversions, $5,000 money raised for different objects.

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MUSIC IN SECOND AVENUE PARK

The Grenadier Band to Play this Afternoon.

Thanks to the liberality of Manager Beamer, of the Academy of Music, and Mr. McDonough of the Black Crook combination, our citizens will be favored this afternoon with some excellent music at the Second avenue Park. The Grenadier Band will perform a choice selection of pieces from their repertoire, and from what the Philadelphia papers say we may expect a rare treat. A stand will be erected and the Great Western Band has kindly volunteered to furnish the music stands and chairs. Should the weather prove fine there will undoubtedly be an immense crowd in attendance. The only thing to regret is that owing to the Council meeting to-day, our city chats cannot see how popular a Park and music are.

THE PRISON BOARD.

Contracts Awarded—$30 000 Wanted for the Workhouse—"Light" Bread for the Jail, Etc.

The Prison Board met Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

The Quarterly Committee reported that they had awarded the contract for meat to William Peter, at four cents per pound, and the bread to John N. Shepherd, at three cents per pound, they being the lowest bidders.

Four proposals for small boilers for the county jail were received, ranging from $160 to $205, and the contract awarded to Anderson, Maxwell & Davis, the lowest bidders.

A communication from Mayor Callow was received, requesting information regarding the discharge of certain prisoners sentenced to the Workhouse. The communication was laid on the table.

A communication from the Board of Managers of the Workhouse was read, requesting a warrant on the County Treasury for $25,000 or $30,000, and the sum of $25,000 per month thereafter until the bonded fund in the treasury be exhausted, for completing the female wing of the institution. The communication was received and the request declined until further information regarding the operations of the Board of Managers be obtained.

The Controller notified the Board that the contractors for furnishing the county jail with meat and bread, although having nearly fulfilled to do so, had neglected in the their articles of agreement and bonds for the faithful performance of their contracts.

Commissioner Scott reported the quality of the bread being furnished to the jail prisoners as bad and the weight light. On motion of Judge Collier, the Controller was instructed to notify the contractor for bread to improve the quality of the same, the provisions to be done upon pain of immediate cancellation of the contracts.

Judge Kirkpatrick announced to the board the death of Commissioner McGunnegle, and on his motion the chair appointed the following Committee to draft suitable Resolutions expressive of the regret of the board at the demise of its member: Judge Kirkpatrick, Commissioner Scott, and Sheriff Dare.

The board then adjourned to meet next Saturday.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, the widely-known fashionable tailor of Wylie street, has just returned from an extended visit to England and continental Europe. Mr. Smith is a veritable artist in the important matter of wearing apparel, and his recent contact with the fashion giving centres of Europe, taken in connection with the large and varied stock of fine clothe, &c., which he brought with him on his return, will naturally tend to make the excellent establishment more popular than ever.

THE INSUBORDINATE CONVICTS.

Hearing Before the Inspectors—Six of them to be Indicted for Felonious Assault.

The assault made by a number of prisoners in the Western Penitentiary, upon one of the keepers, Mr. James S. Day, is likely to add very considerably to the terms of imprisonment of those concerned in it.

The Board of Inspectors met on Saturday, but to one knew what purpose they had in view, until it was developed. It seems they had consulted Judge Stowe, and learned that the offenders were liable to summary conviction, and punishment if found guilty. The inspectors took Alderman D. L. Smith with them, and in his official capacity he heard the charges preferred by Mr. Day against eight of the prisoners, whose names are withheld. The Alderman was uncertain as to the legality of the proceeding, inasmuch as the assault was upon one of the Inspectors, and he would be the business in hand. During the greater part of the time since he left the prison he has been acting as visiting Justice of the peace, and will look well to the business in hand. During the greater part of the time since he left the prison he has been acting as visiting Justice of the peace, and will look well to the business in hand.

To-morrow evening the Allegheny Police Committee will investigate charges preferred by Mr. Vandivender, a conductor on the Panhandle Railroad, against John and William Merriman, police officers. Mr. Vandivender charges that the officers aided his (Mr. V's) wife to abduct his child, and that they hindered him in the recovery of the same. The other side of the story is that Mr. Vandivender visited the Mayor's office and requested the company of an officer to industry, as she feared her husband, and that Mr. Merriman accordingly to her request accompanied her so far.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 7, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW WTR	CHGE. IN 24 HRS.	BELOW HIGH WTR	CHGE. IN 24 HRS.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cincinnati	8	4	—0	7	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	4	0	—0	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	1		—0		N.	Fair.
Louisville	4	8	—0	9	N.	Fair.
Marietta	4				Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis	5	9	—0	1	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	4	0			N.	Clear.
New Geneva						
New Orleans	13		10	1	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	5	2			N.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	2	6	—0	1	N. W.	Threatg.
St. Louis	3	1	—0	1	N.	Clear.